The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,294.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

	Rs.	
For a year in advance, delivered in Town	52	0
—— including postage	72	0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	28	0
—— including postage	38	0
For three months advance, delivered in Town	16	0
—— including postage	21	0
For one month, delivered in Town	6	0
—— including postage	7	12
Single Copy for Cash	0	4
Back Numbers	0	8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Ten lines and under

	Rs.	
First insertion	5	0
Second Ditto	2	8
Third Ditto	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	2	

2 As. per line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ... 4 „ „
Third and succeeding 2 „ „
In the Native languages double the above.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES. EACH...RUPEE 1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

BRIDGE—BEADLE—April 16th, at the Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. W. K. Fletcher, Walter Bridge, Esq., H. M.'s 45th Regiment, to Helen, second daughter of the late Captain Dennis Robert Hudson Beadle, H. M.'s 17th Regiment N. I.—No cards.

EUROPE.

DEATHS.

McCLELLAND—April 6th, at Kensington Gardens Square, Bayswater, James McClelland, junior, of Glasgow.

COYLE—March 12th, suddenly, at Woolston, Southampton, Thomas Coyle, Esq., of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, deeply regretted by his surviving family.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd & 17th		Leave Bussorah	19th & 2nd	
„ Muscat	8th	22nd	„ Koweit	20th	3rd
„ B. Abbas	11th	25th	„ Bushire	23rd	6th
„ Linga	12th	26th	„ Linga	25th	9th
„ Bahrein	14th	28th	„ B. Abbas	8th	11th
„ Bushire	16th	30th	„ Muscat	29th	12th
Arrive Bussorah	17th	31st	Arrive Bombay	2nd	16th

The Steam Ship "PENANG," 850 tons, 160 H. P., Commander D. McCALLUM, will be despatched as above on the 17th April.

N. B.—The steamers will not call at Muscat and Bahrein until further notice, but will call at Kurrachee carrying Passengers only.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about.............11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on.............10th and 25th.

The Steam Ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 750 tons, 160 H. P., Commander, J. SAUNDERS, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M., and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 & 15		Leave Calcutta	& 15	
„ Carwar	2	16	„ Bimlipatam	4	18
„ Mangalore	3	17	„ Vizagapatam	4	18
„ Cannanore	4	18	„ Coconada	5	19
„ Calicut	4	18	„ Madras	10	24
„ Cochin	5	19	„ Negapatam	11	25
„ Tuticorin		20	„ Galle	14	
„ Colombo		21	„ Colombo		28
„ Galle			„ Tuticorin		29
„ Negapatam	10	24	„ Cochin	16	1*
„ Madras	16	30	„ Calicut	16	1†
„ Coconada	17	2	„ Cannanore	17	2
„ Vizagapatam	18	3	„ Mangalore	18	3
„ Bimlipatam	18	3	„ Carwar	19	4
Arrive Calcutta	20	5	Arrive Bombay	20	5

* Morning. † Evening.

The Steam Ship "PUNJAUB," 1,040 tons, 250 H. P., Commander, C. DAY, will be despatched as above on 1st May at noon.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY, COAST, AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

DOWN STEAMERS.		UP STEAMERS.	
Bombay ..Dep.	Saturday.	Cochin ..Dep.	Saturday.
Rutnagherry „	Sunday.	Beypore .. „	Sunday.
Vingorla „	Sunday.	Calicut .. „	Sunday.
Goa „	Monday.	Tellicherry „	Monday.
Carwar „	Monday.	Cannanore „	Monday.
Compta „	Monday.	Mangalore. „	Tuesday.
Mangalore „	Tuesday.	Compta .. „	Wednesday.
Cannanore „	Wednesday.	Carwar .. „	Wednesday.
Tellicherry „	Wednesday.	Goa „	Wednesday.
Calicut .. „	Wednesday.	Vingorla .. „	Thursday.
Beypore „	Wednesday.	Rutnagherry, „	Thursday.
Cochin...Arr.	Thursday.	Bombay..Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "GENERAL HAVELOCK," will be despatched in accordance with the above table on SATURDAY, the 21st April, at 2 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

STEAM TO AND FROM GOA AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer ONCE A WEEK to and from Goa, calling at the undermentioned intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.			*Up Steamers.*		
Bombay - -Dep.	Wednesday	P.M.	Goa - - -Dep.	Monday	A.M.
Hurnee - - „	Thursday	A.M.	Vingorla - „	Monday	P.M.
Unjunwell - „	Thursday	A.M.	Malwan - - „	Monday	P.M.
Jyghur - - „	Thursday	P.M.	Jytapore - - „	Tuesday	A.M.
Rutnagherry „	Friday	A.M.	Rutnagherry „	Tuesday	P.M.
Jytapore - - „	Friday	A.M.	Jyghur - - „	Wednesday	A.M.
Malwan - - „	Friday	P.M.	Unjunwell - „	Wednesday	A.M.
Vingorla - - „	Saturday	A.M.	Hurnee - - „	Wednesday	A.M.
Goa - - -Arr.	Saturday	A.M.	Bombay - -Arr.	Wednesday	P.M.

The Steamer "KARANJAH" will be despatched in accordance with the above Table on WEDNESDAY the 18th April, at 5 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government). The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Boree Bunder to	Oorun.		Oolwa.		Karanjah.		Rewas		Dhurumtur.	
					FARES.					
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
First Class	3	[illegible]	5	0	3	[illegible]	3	0	5	0
Second Class	0	8	0	12	0	8	0	8	0	12
Third Class	0	4	0	6	0	4	0	4	0	6

The Steam Ferry Boats will continue to run as follows until further notice:—

From Boree Bunder every afternoon at 3 P. M.
From Dhurumtur and Oolva every morning at 7 A. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 24th March 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" on the Boree Bunder.

FOR VARAVUL, MANGAROLE, AND POREBUNDER.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer "SIR J. R. CARNAC," Captain S. LOVETT, will leave for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 P. M.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a Shipping Order from the Office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

UNDER arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company, the undersigned are now prepared to book both passengers and cargo THROUGH to Trieste.

For Passengers.

	£			
First Class	64	10	0	Including Railway Transit in Egypt.
Second Class	37	5	0	
Third Class	23	5	0	

Further particulars and rates of freight can be learned at the Office of STEARNS, HOBART & CO., Treasurers and Managers, B. & B. S. S. Co., Limited.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

STEAM TO ADEN AND SUEZ.

THE A 1 Screw Steamer "TYNEMOUTH," 1,410 Tons, Captain G. H. FORSTER, R.N., will sail as above about 25th April. For Passage only apply to Messrs. STEARNS, HOBART & Co., or to CAPTAIN FORSTER, at Blay and Mackintosh's, Elphinstone Circle.

FOR PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

BARQUE "NILE," BRISTOW, Master. For Freight or Passage apply to DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co., Parsee Bazaar Street.

Bombay, 13th April 1866.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agents in England.

The Company is prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS to Liverpool at the following rates:—

First Class............£60 } Exclusive of Wines and
Second Class............£35 } Railway Transit in Egypt.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Reynolds, Mann & Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool; or No. 3, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co. Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The S. S. "MULA," 800 Tons, Captain SPROULE, will be despatched about 20th April.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers,
B. and B. S. S. Company (Limited).

"OVERLAND PASSENGERS" should procure their requirements from BADHAM & Co., Apollo House. "See Catalogue."

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of Cargo, per *Lucy and Harriet*, Captain UHRBROCK, from Calcutta, are requested to send off Boats without delay for their respective Goods, failing which they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain UHRBROCK will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after the same has left the Ship's deck.

KNOOP & Co.,
Agents for the Ship *Lucy and Harriet*.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND ACT OF PARLIAMENT.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January, 1866.

A CARD.
MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.—The DISTRIBUTION of the ANNUAL PRIZES to the CHILDREN of the CENTRAL SCHOOL will take place on TUESDAY next, the 17th April 1866, in the Girls' School, Byculla, at 5 P. M.

His Excellency the Governor will preside and Lady Frere has kindly consented to distribute the Prizes.

The attendance of all interested in the Schools is particularly requested.

By order,
ALFRED PHILLIPS, Captain,
Secretary, Bombay Education Society.

Byculla, 14th April 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SETT DULPUTBHAI BHUGOOBHAI, of Bombay and Ahmedabad, Hindoo Merchant, carries on business as a Merchant at Bombay, Ahmedabad, Broach, and Dhollera, on his own sole account, and not in partnership with any other person, and that he has no interest whatever in the business or pecuniary transactions of any other mercantile or trading house or person, whether by virtue of relationship or otherwise, in any of the above places or elsewhere.

HENRY S. CARTER,
Attorney-at-Law for Sett Dulputbhai Bhugoobhai.

NOTICE.—We have the pleasure to intimate that we have been appointed AGENTS for the SCINDE SEED CRUSHING COMPANY (LIMITED), Kurrachee, and are prepared to receive orders for Castor, Linseed, Sweet and Rape Oil.

J. A. BROWN & Co.

13, Medow Street, 24th February 1866.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK & DIRECTORY

THE Bombay Almanack and Directory is the OLDEST, LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and BEST Book of Direction and Reference published in India.

NEARLY NINE HUNDRED PAGES.—*Price Rs. 7, exclusive of Postage.*

THE ABRIDGED EDITION, containing upwards of 260 pages, *Price One Rupee and a half, exclusive of Postage.*

FROM BOSTON, by Ice Ship *Milton*, to arrive in April—

150	Bbls and half Bbls Apples,
100	Bbls Flour,
200	Do. Rosin,
300	Cases Naptha,
100,000	feet Lamber,

FOR SALE to arrive by

ENJ. F. FIELD, Jr.,
Agent Tudor Co.

POONA SEMINARY.—
A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.
For prospectuses apply to
HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months. Samples and prices may be obtained on application to

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reilly and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.

Cartridge Cases and Wads.
Air-butt Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.
Army Regulation Swords.

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board,
S. GOLTCHMAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

ALBERT MILLS COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE.—Holders of Certificates of the OLD SHARES, as also of the Receipts for the SECOND ISSUE, are requested to send the same to the Offices of the undersigned on or after the 9th instant, that they may be exchanged for the NEW CERTIFICATES.

MARTIN, YOUNG & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

EUROPEAN EMPORIUM AND COMMISSION ROOMS—23, Apollo Street.

York Hams.
Berkeley Cheese.
Chedder Do.
Double Gloster, in cut, Rs. 1¼ per lb.

Salted Salmon and Herrings, in Jars, Tins, and Bottles; Moir's Fresh Herrings and Salmon; Game and Pork Pies; Macaroni and Vermicelli; Jams; Jellies; Sauces; and other Stores.

Outstation orders must be accompanied with a remittance.

S. D'ESPERANCE.

Bombay, 26th March 1866.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED).—SIXTH CALL OF RUPEES 100 PER SHARE.—FINAL NOTICE.—To SHAREHOLDERS.—All Shares on which the SIXTH and LAST CALL of Rupees 100 per Share, due on the 15th ultimo, is not paid into the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China on or before SATURDAY the 21st instant, will be ABSOLUTELY FORFEITED, and disposed of as the Directors may deem fit.

By order,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

Bombay, 9th April 1866.

THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN."—The *Bombay Guardian* was published from 1851 to 1865, maintaining its character throughout this period as a religious, undenominational, Catholic Journal. Its publication ceased in July last, by a necessity that seemed unavoidable. Much regret for this cessation has since been expressed, and arrangements have at length been made for its re-establishment under the former Editorship. Several gentlemen of known ability have agreed to write for it, and it is hoped that the questions of the day—literary, social, political, scientific, and missionary—may find appropriate treatment in its columns; the first place, in all discussions, being given to the testimony of Scripture.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—Rs. 12 per annum; with Indian Postage Rs. 15-4-0. Payable in advance, (quarterly, where more convenient.) Adress, "Editor *Bombay Guardian*, Tract and Book Depository, Esplanade."

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION (LIMITED).

धी बाबें, बरमा तरेडींग कारपें।रेशन (लीमीटेड).

ધી બોમબે બરમાહ તરેડીંગ કારપોરેશન લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the Offices of the Corporation at No. 1 Nesbit Lane, within the Fort, on WEDNESDAY the eighteenth day of April current, at three o'clock in the afternoon, when the following special Resolutions will be submitted to the Meeting for the purpose of cancelling the existing Articles of Association and Regulations of the Corporation and making new provisions in lieu thereof:—

1st. That the existing Articles of Association and Regulations of the Corporation be, and they are hereby, cancelled.

2nd. That the following shall from this time be the Articles of Association and Regulations of the Corporation. (Here will follow the proposed new Articles of Association, copies of which can be obtained by the Shareholders on application at the office of the Company.)

By order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers.

Bombay, 9th April 1866.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, G. C. B.

APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO AND MARINE STREETS, BOMBAY.

BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts, Rs. 50, 55, 60 and 65 per dozen, made to measure, and universally worn in India. *See Catalogue.*

		Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts	each.	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts	„	10	0
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts	„	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Spun Silk Shirts	„	12	8
BADHAM'S Zingary Cricketting Shirts	„	10	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	„	20	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Sleeping Suits	„	20	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits	„	20	0
BADHAM'S Regent, Dux, Indian and Military Collars	per doz.	7	0
BADHAM'S India Gauze Banians	each.	4	12
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Banians	„	4	12
BADHAM'S Gauze Banians	„	4	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Drawers	„	6	0
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks	per doz.	20	0
BADHAM'S Fine Dressed Cotton Socks	„	11	0
BADHAM'S Celebrated Merino Hosiery.			
BADHAM'S Knickerbocker Stockings	each.	3	8

Jouvin's best French Kid Gloves	per pair.	2	12
White Kid Gloves	„	1	12
Dog Skin Gloves	„	2	12
Buck and Doe Gloves	„	3	12

The Universal Scarf	each.	4	12
The Romal Scarf for Pin or Ring	„	4	8
The Windsor Scarf	„	2	12
The Derby Scarf	„	4	8
The Diamond Scarf	„	4	4

An immense assortment of Scarfs and Ties.

Overland Trunks, 2 feet 6, 2 feet 9, 3 feet, Rs. 26, 28 and 30 each.
Railway Portmanteaus, Rs. 17, 19, and 22 each.
Courier Bags, 6, 8, 9, and 12 Rupees.
Hat Cases, Rs. 6-12 each, Railway Rugs Rs. 12 to 30.
LINCOLN and BENNETT'S Black Silk Hats.
ELLWOOD'S Helmets, Oxford and Shooting Hats.
CHRISTY'S Melton, Oxford, Straw, and Tweed Hats.

Mofussil orders will have special attention.

BADHAM'S Catalogue contains particulars of the Route to England via Trieste, also the P. and O. Co.'s rates of passage money, and the Winners of the Derby at Epsom since 1846.

BADHAM & Co.,
Apollo House, Bombay.

CONTRIBUTORS to "PUNCH IN INDIA" are requested to send in their MSS on or before the 25th inst. The Publisher hopes in future to bring this Publication out regularly on the 1st of each month.

WOODEN HOUSES.—The undersigned are prepared to construct in Bombay Houses of the best Maulmain Teak from 3,000 Rupees and upwards. Designs and estimates to be seen at 13 Gilder Street, Tardeo.

W. ADDIS AND CAMPBELL, C. E.

No. 13, Gilder Street, Tardeo, Bombay, 14th February 1866

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—J. RANKIN & Co., Engineers and Boiler-makers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Street, Established 1850.

MR. G. ENGEL, Photographer, Victoria Gardens Hotel, Mount Road.—Until further Notice MR. ENGEL is prepared to take PORTRAITS of Gentlemen only.

Hours from 7 to 10 A. M.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

JEWELLERY.—An elegant selection of the latest novelties in BRACELETS, LOCKETS, PINS, BROOCHES, BUTTONS, EAR-RINGS, CHARM-RINGS, SCARF RINGS, &c., &c., has just been received and exposed for inspection.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

B. H. CAMA'S ESTATE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND at the rate of 4 Annas per Rupee will be paid on the adjusted Claims on this Estate, on and after the 15th May, proximo.

Parties applying for Dividend will be required to produce the Vouchers relative to their Claims.

J. L. BRODIE,
Manager to B. H. Cama's Trustees.

BOMBAY WATER WORKS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons who may have Vehar Water Taps outside their Houses, used for other than Household purposes, must have them removed within one week from the date of this Notice, as such Taps cannot be allowed after the 20th instant.

In the event of any person wishing to have a Tap for other than Household purposes, Notice must be given in proper form to this Office, before the 20th instant, and a Meter will be supplied at prime cost.

By order of the Munl. Commr. for the City of Bombay,
RUSSEL AITKEN,
Executive Engineer to the Municipality.

Bombay, Ex. Engr.'s Office, 12th April 1866.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE NOTICE.—At a General Meeting of the Members of the Chamber, held on the 29th ultimo, the following Resolution, proposed by Mr. Alex. Stewart, of the firm of Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co., seconded by Mr. Alex. Brown, of the firm of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., was unanimously agreed to:—

"That the recognised rate of Commission in England "on the sale of Consignments from Bombay taken after this "date be 3½ per cent., exclusive of brokerage and guaran-"tee, and that the same be added to the Scale of Com-"missions sanctioned by the Chamber."

By order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 10th April 1866.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders called for the 15th instant is POSTPONED to WEDNESDAY the 18th April next, at the time and place before notified, in consequence of necessary delay caused by the transfer of the Management and in preparing and printing the Balance Sheet of the Company.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be REOPENED till the 2nd proximo, when they will again be CLOSED till the 19th idem.

By order of the Directors,
REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 9th March 1866.

ROSSELET & Co., Bombay, Chronometer Makers and Importers of English and Foreign WATCHES and JEWELLERY of all kinds and descriptions.

Established 1858.

Sole Agents in Western India for

PATECK } Celebrated Gold and
BENOIT } Silver Watches.
COURVOISIER BROTHERS }

and some eminent London and Paris Watch manufacturers. Gold Prize Medals have been awarded to their Swiss head firm, for highly finished Watches, at the International Exhibitions of London and Paris in the years of 1851 and 1855; also the first Prize Medal has been obtained at the International Exhibition of Nagpore (Central Provinces of India) held in the year 1865, for the best made Watches imported into this country and their moderate prices.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade-marks having been made by unprincipled parties, we invite the public to inspect the genuine marks on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.

A large (the largest stock in Bombay) and new assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, both for Ladies and Gentlemen, of all descriptions, sizes and prices, manufactured expressly for hot climates and warranted to keep correct time.

A beautiful selection of London made Jewellery, warranted fine gold and to be of superior workmanship, both for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Mechanical Instruments, &c., &c., carefully repaired.

Orders from Out-stations punctually attended to.

THE LONDON JOURNAL.—The best, cheapest, largest and most beautifully Illustrated Publication ever issued, having a greater circulation than that of any other Periodical in the world. Its Contents embrace the best works of

SIR WALTER SCOTT, Bart.,	WATTS PHILLIPS,
J. F. SMITH,	JAMES GRANT, &c., &c.,
PIERCE EGAN,	MISS BRADDON,
PERCY B. ST. JOHN,	MRS. SOUTHWORTH,
HENRY J. BYRON,	MRS. GORDON SMYTHIES, &c., &c.

and many other Eminent Authors; splendidly Illustrated by the most celebrated Artists, including JOHN GILBERT, KEELEY, HALSWELLE, PRIOR, &c., Also innumerable exciting and agreeable Short Tales, Charming Poems; valuable Educational and Social Essays; interesting Descriptions of the most Remarkable Places in the World, Illustrated by Artists of high standing; thousands of useful Receipts of every kind; numerous Records of Scientific Inventions and Discoveries; Statistics embracing all the principal Official Returns published, of Public Accounts, Population, Emigration, Health, Military, Naval, and Commercial affairs, and much Valuable General Statistical Information; short Miscellaneous Pieces, Editorials of Literary and Historical Interest illustrative of passing events; Extracts from the Books of the Day; Gems of Thought, culled from the works of the Best Writers, in all languages; Witty and Laughable Jokes and Anecdotes, together with a most voluminous personal Correspondence upon every imaginable topic, conveying at once information the most varied and the most extensive.

The LONDON JOURNAL stands unrivalled for the instructive, amusing, and moral excellence of its contents, the beauty of its illustrations, the clearness of its type, the superiority of its paper and for its cheapness.

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The LONDON JOURNAL is always in print.

The LONDON JOURNAL Office, 332, Strand, London.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having contracted with the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railways for the exclusive right of Advertising at all Stations on both lines of Railway, is ready to make arrangements with Advertisers for the exhibition of Placards, (which must be Framed) at any or all Stations on either line.

Notices now displayed at the Stations of the G. I. P. R., or B. B. & C. I. R., will be removed on the 1st of April, unless an agreement be entered into for their continuance.

J. M. MACLEAN.

Bombay Gazette Office, March 22nd.

NOTICE.—LLOYD'S AGENCY, GALLE.—We have been appointed AGENTS for LLOYD'S at this Port.

C. SHAND & Co.

Galle, 23rd February 1866.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes. All orders executed at shortest possible notice.

Received per "Overland Mail," a consignment of Gentlemen's Dress and Walking Boots.

No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—FORFEITURE OF SHARES.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in terms of previous Advertisements, all Shares in this Bank on which any Calls remain unpaid are absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company, in conformity with Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India and the Articles of Association.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.

16th February 1866.

SCALES FOR WEIGHING RUPEES.—Several Scales of different powers, weighing from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,000, with tripod stand, Gilt Brass Chains, Copper Pans, fitted in Oak Boxes, with Gun Metal weights, Engraved from ¼ Tola to 1,000 Tolas.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

C. STEPHENS AND SONS, Veterinary, Forge, Livery, and Commission Stables, Baboola Tank Road.

Horses purchased and sold, and a Commission of 17 Rupees charged to the purchaser and seller.

	Rs.		
Certificates as to soundness or otherwise	5	0	0
Shoeing, Fitz Wagram's principle	2	8	0
Ditto Ordinary ditto	2	0	0
Removing Shoes	1	8	0
Preventing Cutting	2	8	0

Up Country Commissions carefully and punctually attended to.

C. STEPHENS & SONS.

Bombay, 3rd November 1865.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LD.)—NOTICE.—In pursuance of a Resolution of the Directors of this Company, a CALL of Rupees (100) One Hundred per Share on each Share is hereby made, and will be payable at the Registered Office of the Company, Apollo Street, Bombay, on or before the 20th April 1866, and in default of payment on that date, Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged until further notice.

By order of the Directors,
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 27th March 1866.

FRENCH SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—A GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held on MONDAY the 4th June next, at the Office of Messrs. JULES SIEGFRIED & Co., 12, Rampart Row, for the purpose of considering the final accounts of the Company.

MOFUSSIL FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—All DEBTORS of the Mofussil Financial Association are required to pay forthwith their several DEBTS; and all persons claiming to be CREDITORS of the said Association are hereby required to forward statements of their CLAIMS to the undersigned.

J. L. BRODIE, }
G. R. WILSON, } Liquidators.
RUSTOMJEE BURJORJEE MODY, }

Bombay, 4, Borah Bazaar Street, 27th March 1866.

BOMBAY BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED).—VICTORIA BUNDER.—This Company is prepared to LAND and WAREHOUSE GOODS and to issue WARRANTS for the same. Produce or private effects being transmitted from the interior can be consigned by Railway, Steamer, or Coasting Craft direct to the Company's charge.

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

20th January 1866.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED).—The rate of INTEREST allowed on DEPOSITS from THIS DATE and until further notice will be as follows, viz:—

For 3 months	8	per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „	7	ditto.
„ 12 „	7	ditto.

By Order of the Board,
JOHN SMITH, Offg. Manager.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—A Steam Tug is available for use in the Harbour, and may be hired by the month, or day, or per trip. For particulars apply at the Office of the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company.

REMINGTON & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

NOTICE.—TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED) regret to be under the necessity of increasing their prices of Bacon, Ham and Cheese (which is received by each Overland Steamer) owing to the high prices ruling in England in consequence of the epidemic in Cattle. Prices from the present date will be as follows:—

Ham and Bacon ....Rs. 1-6 per pound.
Cheese all kinds in cut ....Rs. 1-8 ditto.

Bombay, 1st December 1865.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that if the SECOND and THIRD CALLS, now overdue on the Shares of this Company, be not paid on or before the 20th April next, with Interest thereon, the said Shares will be FORFEITED in accordance with Act 19 of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India.

By order of the Board,
W. H. SARGENT, Secretary.

Bombay, 20th March 1866.

NOTICE.—TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED) beg to ask their Constituents to address their Correspondence in future to the Medical Hall, Byculla, as they find it more expedient to concentrate their work at the Company's General Depôt there.

The Book-keeping will also be carried on at the same place, and they would consider it a favour if all their Bombay Customers would direct their servants to Byculla when in reference to Accounts.

A registry for accounts wanted &c., will be kept in the Fort Shop for those who find it more convenient.

15th February 1866

NOTICE is hereby given, that the right to QUARRY and REMOVE STONE and EARTH from certain Government hilly ground at Sewree for a period of six months from 1st May 1866, will be put up to PUBLIC AUCTION at the Office of the Collector of Bombay, at 12 o'clock on FRIDAY the 27th of April 1866.

Plans of the ground and the terms of sale may be seen on application at the Collector's Office.

G. NORMAN, Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 11th April 1866.

THE ELPHINSTONE LAND PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—STORE DEPARTMENT.—On TUESDAY the 17th instant, at 11 A. M., there will be put up FOR SALE on the Elphinstone Bunder, the following OLD STORES, viz:—

Deal Boxes.
Zinc Sheathing.
Iron.
Fire Wood.
Zinc Buckets.
Gunny Bags.
Rope.
Sails; &c. &c.

NOTICE.—BANK OF INDIA.—In pursuance of a Requisition signed by twenty registered Shareholders representing 2,000 Shares and upwards, an ADJOURNED EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Bank will be held at No. 7, Church Gate Street, on FRIDAY the 27th inst., at 3 P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1st. To receive the Audited Statement of Accounts up to 30th June 1865, with Estimated Statement to 30th December last.
2nd. To consider the advisability of continuing or winding up the Bank.
3rd. To elect Directors.
4th. To elect Auditors.

Should the Shareholders at such Meeting resolve that it is expedient that the Company be wound up, then it will be proposed

5th. That the Company be wound up voluntarily.

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

N. B.—The Accounts will be open for inspection at the Office on and after the 20th instant, and printed lists of Shareholders will be supplied on application.

Bombay, 13th April 1866.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY, 24, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.—FINAL NOTICE.—The undersigned being desirous of closing their business as early as possible after December next, hereby give notice that they will not undertake to continue the supply of English and Foreign Newspapers and Periodicals after the expiry of the present year 1865.

This timely intimation is given to enable all parties now receiving Newspapers &c., from our house to make arrangements with some other firm for their supply during the ensuing year.

To those of our constituents who have paid us with regularity, we return our sincere thanks; we break our connection with them with regret, all who have up to this date ignored our claims on them, are again requested to pay up, from these we part without sorrow.

No new Subscribers for Papers &c., for the remainder of the present year will be received after this date.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 7th Sept. 1865.

NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Bank Corporation (Limited) has removed to the Offices of the National Bank of India (Limited), No. 9, Rampart Row.

NEW TEAS DIRECT FROM CHINA.—Received by the last Steamer.

BLACKS OF ALL KINDS.

Finest Pouchong.
Do. do. with Pekoe.
Do. do. with Hyson (Green).
Do. Souchong.
Do. do. with Pekoe.
Do. do. with Hyson (Green).
Do. Orange and Flowery Pekoe separate.
Do. New Hyson separate.

In Packets of 1 pound and Boxes of 7 pounds each at Rs. 3 per pound.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES.—The attention of intending travellers is requested to a consignment of OVERLAND TRUNKS, BONNET BOXES, RAILWAY PORTMANTEAUS, SUIT CASES received into the Miscellaneous Department of ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY:—

OVERLAND TRUNKS, 2ft. 9in. with Trays	Rs. 28
RAILWAY PORTMANTEAUS, welted canvas with or without Divisions, 20, 22 and 24 inches.	Rs. 18 to 25
RAILWAY PORTMANTEAUS, best basil, 18, 22 and 24 inches	Rs. 18 to 25
BONNET BOXES brass-nailed, 18, 21, 24, 27, 30 inches	Rs. 6 to 14
SUIT CASES, American cloth, 20 inches	Rs. 9

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

TO INVALIDS AND FOR CHILDREN.—TREACHER & Co. (Limited) beg to announce that they receive by each Overland Mail a fresh supply of the following:—

Homœopathic Cocoa.
Headland's do.
Taylor's do.
Dunn's Fresh Cocoa Nibs.
Do. Concentrated Essence of Turkey Coffee.
Schweitzer's Cocoatina or Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa. (A preparation which has had all the fatty matter removed from the Cocoa Beans, and is consequently most suitable for delicate stomachs, and it has the advantage of being most portable.)
Cocoa and Milk, only requiring boiling water to prepare it for use.
Robb's Nursery Biscuits.
Nursery Biscuit Powder and Robb's Rasks.
Kingsford's Oswego and Brown and Polsons's Corn Flour, for making Puddings, &c.
Sweet Milk and Desiccated Milk, for the reproduction of Milk as pure as when taken from the Cow.
Hard's Farinaceous Food and finest Bermuda Arrowroot.
Du Barry's Food.
Calf's-foot Jelly and Isinglass, Quinine Wine, &c., &c.
Speed's Arrowroot.
Pure Essence of Beef.
Do. Do. Mutton.
Do. Do. Meats.

These will be found both excellent and nutritious in cases of great prostration and debility, and will be retained on the stomach when most things else are rejected.

SPONGING AND SITZ BATH, &c.

Traveller's Baths with strap and lock of sizes.
Oxford Hip and Sitz Baths.
Malvern and Taper Baths.
Recumbent Shower and simple Shower Baths with curtains.
Hand Shower Baths.
Child's Foot and Sponge Baths of sizes.
Water Cans of sizes.
Fine Turkish Sponges and Honeycomb ditto.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

BROWN'S SUSPENDORY CHAIRS.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

PHOTOGRAPHY.—The undersigned have just received, and are in constant receipt of, additions and novelties to their extensive and well-selected stock of Photographic Apparatus and Chemicals, and every other requisites for the practice of Photography.

To hand.

Dalmayen's No. 2, C. D. V. Lenses.
The new Universal Camera for Stereoscopic, C. V. or Landscape works.
Kinear's Folding Cameras and Vignette Glasses of all sizes and shapes.
The new Plate Glass shapes for Trimming Photographs of sizes and designs.
Thomas' improved Negative Collodion.
Mawson's do. Bromo Iodized.
Ponting's Bromo Iodized Collodion.
Do. with Iodizer separate.
Thomas' Extra Albumenised Paper.
Spencer's „ „
Recrystallized Nitrate of Silver, by Thomas, 1 oz. & 2 oz. bottles.
Pure Recrystallized Nitrate of Silver, loose.
Vignette Glasses and Cutting Plates of all sizes.
Double action Rolling Presses for glazing photographs.
Bland's Crystal Varnish.
Thomas' Negative Varnish.
And all other photographic requisites.
Patent Glass Plates, smooth edged.
Mounts, Colors, Frames, Plate Boxes, &c.
Magic Lanthorns and Slides in sets for Oxy-Hydrogen and Oil Lamps.
Also Scientific and Chemical Apparatus of every description.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

12 and 14 inch Dumpy Levels, best finished, with Compasses and solid Mahogany cases and stand complete.
14 inch Lopinth's Improved Levelling Staff.
17 „ Gravatt's Do. Do.
14 „ Metford's Do. Do.
Optical squares in Morocco cases.
Ebony Drawing square.
„ „ with shifting Stock and Scale.
14 inch boxwood Scales, divided from 10 to 100 feet and to correspond in boxwood cases, and solid Leather Measuring Tapes, &c., &c.
Spirit Levels of all kinds, from 8 to 24 inches.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

RAIN GUAGES &c., &c., Glaisler's Copper Rain Guages by Negrette and Zambra.

Sykes' Hydrometers, Salinometers and Argentometers, in Mahogany cases.
Chandler's Patent Water Guages.
McNaughts' Improved Indicators or Dynometers for Steam Engines.
Daniels' Hydrometers in case.
And Carson's Patent Salting Machines.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

IMPORTANT TO BUYERS OF MATCHES, WAX VESTAS, AND VESUVIANS.—BRYANT AND MAY, Patent Safety Match Manufacturers, Whitechapel Road, London, E., prepare and pack all their manufactures specially for exportation, and warrant them suitable for all climates.

BRYANT and MAY'S PATENT SPECIAL SAFETY MATCHES contain no Phosphorus and light only on the Box; any quantity may be kept in stock without the slightest danger, as they are not liable to spontaneous combustion.

B. & M. give the following extracts from one or two leading English papers, referring to their Patent Special Safety Matches, which light only on the Box:—

London Times.—"Another most valuable invention is shown here in some improved 'Safety Matches' by Bryant and May. These curious Matches cannot be ignited either by friction or percussion, or in any way except by being rubbed on the side of the box in which they are contained."

Examiner.—"Incomparably the safest form of Lucifer."

Dispatch.—"The 'Special Safety Match' of Bryant and May will only ignite when rubbed on the prepared surface of the Box, and is not liable to spontaneous combustion. It is really a great invention."

Colliery Guardian.—"Bryant and May's 'Special Safety Match' comes recommended to the public on the double ground of Safety and Health, and considering the great security it offers against accidental fires, it should be used everywhere and by everybody in dwelling-houses and warehouses, by employers and employed."

BRYANT and MAY'S ROYAL WAX VESTAS, in round plaid Boxes, and in Japanned Tin Boxes of different sizes.

BRYANT and MAY'S "JONKOPINGS TANDSTICKORS," in strong and compact 50-gross cases, the best cheap match in the market, quality guaranteed.

BRYANT and MAY, Lucifer Match and Wax Vesta Manufacturers, Whitechapel Road, London, E., pay careful and prompt attention to all Shipping orders.

BRYANT AND MAY, FAIRFIELD WORKS, BOW, LONDON, E.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (LATE BRIDGE'S)
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,

PRESCRIBED by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the System from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to the Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied on."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in ¼, ½, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address—

THOMAS WILKINSON (LATE BRIDGE & Co.)
270, REGENT STREET, LONDON.

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from Impaired digestion.

It is not affected by Climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ⅛, ¼, and ½ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who during the campaign in the Crimea daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in ¼ and ½ pint bottles.

AGENTS.

Bombay	TREACHER & Co. ROGERS & Co.
Poonah	ROGERS & Co. TREACHER & Co.
Kurrachee	BUDGETT and HUGHES.
Kotree	BUDGETT and HUGHES.

WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a first class MEDICAL MAN, to proceed to England (via the Cape) in charge of Passengers &c. For particulars apply to Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

WANTED, a MATE, for the Outer Light Vessel, Colaba. Salary Rs. 80 per month, with the usual scale of Provisions. Applications with Certificates will be received by the undersigned at the Government Dockyard.

By order,
HENRY MORLAND, Lieut., late I. N., Secretary.

Harbour and Pilotage Board, Bombay, 10th April 1866.

GENTLEMEN requiring comfortable BOARD and LODGING can obtain the same by applying to "ALPHA," care of Messrs. ROGERS, COHEN & Co., Meadow Street, Bombay. References given and required. Terms will be found moderate.

A GENTLEMAN can be accommodated with a COMFORTABLE HOME in a European Family, near the Fort. Terms moderate. Address "ALPHA," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

9th April 1866.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a large GODOWN in Apollo Street. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, the GROUND FLOOR of a HOUSE in 5, Dockyard Lane, Mazagon, facing the sea, with Stable. Rent Rs. 70 per month. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO BE LET, a PLOT OF GROUND with covered Sheds, suitable for Stabling, Bullocks, &c., numbered 144, Girgaum Road.

For particulars apply at 20, Grant Road, opposite the Theatre.

TO BE LET, a comfortable HOUSE, No. 6, Gunpowder Road, Mazagon. For particulars apply to the undersigned at Mr. B. H. Cama's Office.

J. L. BRODIE,
Manager to B. H. Cama's Trustees.

Bombay, 11th April 1866.

TO LET, (from 1st May) an upper-storied BUNGALOW at Upper Colaba, opposite the Observatory. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO BE LET, from the 1st May next, a spacious and conveniently situated GODOWN in the Fort. Apply to JAMES W. WRIGHT & Co.

TO LET, the office premises at present occupied by Messrs. R. BELL, MILLER & Co. in Military Square, from 1st May to 31st October next, at Rs. 200 per month. Apply to COUPLAND & Co.

Bombay, 22nd March 1866.

TO LET, a large tile roofed quadrangular SHED, on the property of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), capable of holding about 300 Bullocks. For Rent and Terms apply to the Traffic Office at the Powder Works Bunder.

TO LET, an OFFICE on the First Floor in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. Apply to Messrs. M. and M. HEERJEE & Co. in Elphinstone Circle, or to Messrs. JEHANGHIR NUSSERWANJEE & Co. in Apollo Street.

TO BE LET, OFFICES on the second Floor in Elphinstone Circle, opposite Messrs. FORBES & Co. Apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., 7, Church Lane, Fort.

TO LET (with immediate possession), a large, airy BUNGALOW, lately painted, papered, and matted, situate at Upper Colaba, Beach Road, facing the Sea. Compound with Garden. Water laid on. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, two spacious GODOWNS in the Apollo Street. Apply to REMINGTON & Co.

OFFICES TO LET, from 1st April, the suite of APARTMENTS, formerly occupied by the Scinde Bank, and about to be vacated by Messrs. R. King Gillan & Co. and the Western India Finance and Exchange Corporation. These Rooms are situated in a central position, above the Offices of the undersigned, to whom application should be made.

WALLACE & Co.

FOR SALE.

WOULDHAM CEMENT, of the best and most durable description, is supplied by the undersigned on very advantageous terms. Apply at the Office of NUSSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE PETIT.

No. 9, Church Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE, a handsome second-hand BUGGY, by LEWIS of SALISBURY. Price Rs. 750. Apply to TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

FOR SALE, about 115 Tons of WELSH RAILS, 65 lbs. to the yard, bored for fish plates. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, a quantity of Canvas, Rope, Cordage, Twine, and other Stores. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

GLASS ICE JUGS, for Champagne and Claret Cup of sizes, 1 quart and 2 quarts.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

ON and after MONDAY, the 9th instant, ICE will be sold from the Old British Hotel, British Hotel Lane, opposite to Messrs. Lindlay and Warren's, Photographers.

The Ice House will be closed from that date.

BENJ. F. FEILD, Jr.,
Agent Tudor Co.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, a small consignment of STATIONERY, including a few LETTER BOOKS. And a few UTILITARIAN ICE MACHINES with POWDER.

13 Meadow Street. JAS. BROWN & Co.

FOR SALE, STEAM ENGINES, both Portable and Horizontal, of from 7 to 40 horse power. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

FOR SALE, BOILER PLATES, 6 feet long, 2 to 3 feet broad, and ⅛ to ½ inch thick. Apply to DHURUMSEY JEEWA & Co., Iron Depot, Carnac Bunder.

FOR SALE shortly expected, per *City of Madras*, a GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON BUNGALOW, divided into three compartments, with two Bath-rooms attached, projecting Verandah all round, and supported on highly carved and fluted Pillars.

For plan and further particulars apply to the undersigned.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.

Bombay, 23rd March 1866.

WASHING MADE EASY!—Instead of wearing and beating the clothes to shreds on flat stones use Harper Twelvetrees' Glycerine Soap Powder in washing. The expedition, ease, and economy are truly surprising! Scarcely any rubbing and beating is required, and a little child may use it. Wholesale Agent; Mr. G. B. GLADDING, Old Police Office, Forbes Street, Bombay.—RETAIL AGENTS WANTED.

ORNAMENTAL GATES AND RAILINGS.—Daily expected to arrive, per *Hanibal*, from Liverpool, a double set of Handsome Cast Iron Ornamental Entrance Gates by the Colebrookdale Company, with 300 feet of Railing to match. Plans may be seen on application to the undersigned.

Just arrived per *Norval* and other ships, Steam Pumping Engines and Fire Engines, by SHAND, MASON & Co.

Portable and Fixed Horizontal Steam Engines and Boilers
Travelling Cranes, Crab Winches.
Blocks and Chains.
Portland Cement.
English Leather Belting, 2 to 6 inch.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron.

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL.

Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, 17th March 1866.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following GUNS, of Messrs. Westley Richards & Co.'s manufacture:—

Breech-loading Carbines, with Moulds, and all complete. Rs. 150.
Double-barrel Guns, 12 Gauge. Rs. 300 and Rs. 250.
A Double-barrel Rifle, 16 Gauge. Rs. 750.
Cartridges, Rs. 55 per 1,000.
Caps, Rs. 6 per 1,000.

1st May 1865. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION at the Rooms of RUTTONJEE DOSSABHOY, in Tamarind Lane, opposite Jaffer's, Fort.

HARNESS JUST UNPACKED,

A few sets of best German Silver Ornamented double stitched and buckled Buggy and Carriage Harness, with Saddle Cloths, &c., complete, by Middlemore, of London. Priced moderate to ensure quick sale.

Also just Landed,

One handsome and fashionable Wagonette Mail Phaeton, with hood and canopy, lamps, pole, and shafts, by Jones.

Two ditto ditto with reversible seats to back, lamps, pole, shafts and furniture, by Henderson & Co.

Two Cab Buggies with silver mounted lamps and furniture, by Hutchings and Otto, of Dorchester.

One handsomely shaped small sized Landau Sociable, with lamps and pole, by Startin.

One elegant small-sized Miniature Brougham, with circular class frontage and double venetians all round, by ditto.

One ditto ditto, by Buchanan & Co., Glasgow.

One handsome Cane-bodied Park Phaeton, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by Kesterton.

One handsome Cab Buggy on C. Spring, by Silk.

One slightly used shell pattern ditto, by ditto.

One Pill Box, with lamps and shaft, by Wilson, suitable for Doctors and Brokers, and other Carriages, to be seen at RUTTONJEE DOSSABHOY'S.

14th March 1866.

THE ABRIDGED EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1866.

Price—Rs. 1-8 Annas.

IT is believed the present Edition of the above work (consisting of nearly 300 pages) will be found the most complete ever published. Especial care has been taken with the Lists of Inhabitants, and the whole of the matter has undergone very careful correction and revision.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

BOMBAY has sent us three small Directories from the Presses of the *Times of India*, *Bombay Gazette* and *Bombay Daily Post*, abridgments of its larger works in the same line. They are all most creditably compiled and printed. The *Bombay Gazette Press* has, however, it seems to us, produced the most useful work of the three.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Jan. 1.*

BOMBAY DIRECTORY.—We have to acknowledge with thanks the abridged edition of the Directory issued from the *Bombay Gazette Office*; and can cordially recommend it to public support.—*Madras Athenæum, Dec. 27.*

WE are indebted to the *Bombay Gazette Press* for a copy of the *Bombay Calendar and Directory 1866*, Abridged Edition, which is exceedingly well got up—*Oudh Gazette, Dec. 27.*

WE are indebted to the publishers of the *Bombay Gazette* for a copy of their abridged edition of "The Bombay Almanack and Directory for 1866." It presents a very neat appearance, and its contents seem to have been compiled with every degree of care and for the purpose of facilitating reference. The price is one rupee eight annas.—*Sindian, Jan. 3.*

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY.—We have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a copy of the abridged Edition of "The Bombay Calendar and Directory for 1866." It is got up with great neatness, and the contents appear to comprise all the information which people with limited time at command would wish to possess.—*Neilgherry Excelsior, Dec. 28.*

THE Bombay Almanack and Directory for 1866, which is printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette Press*, has just reached us, and contains the usual Calendars, Reference Tables, Post Office Rates and Regulations, and a most comprehensive Directory of the Residents in Bombay and its neighbourhood as well as of those in the Mofussil. It is a most useful book and is very neatly and creditably got up.—*Mofussilite, Dec. 29.*

WE beg to acknowledge the receipt of the *Bombay Gazette* Calendar and Directory for the year 1866. It is very neatly got up, and contains much valuable information of every kind, and it is a most useful book for the commercial community, as well as that for the Military and Civil-Services, and on reference, every requisite information can be obtained. The price of this Directory is *one rupee and eight annas.*—*Poona Observer, Dec. 21.*

WE have to acknowledge the receipt of the "Bombay Calendar and Directory" for 1866. This is an abridged edition of the Almanack, and has been published at the *Bombay Gazette Press*. It is handsomely bound in fancy covers, and in addition to the usual matter proper to a calendar, contains an interesting and concise account of Christian and Native festivals, fasts, and observances. It is offered to the public at the very low price of 1 rupee 8 annas, and better "value" for the money it would, we think, be impossible to obtain.—*Central India Times, Jan. 27.*

OUR best thanks are due to the Proprietors of the *Bombay Gazette* and the *Times of India* for copies of their abridged editions of the Calendar and Directory for 1866. As usual their typography and general "get up" reflect credit on the presses from which they are issued, while they contain much useful information intended for the general public. We perceive that the list of inhabitants has been divided, the Mofussil and Bombay residents being given separately, thus making it more easy for reference and future corrections. These lists are far more accurate than those for the past year.—*Our Paper, Jan. 1.*

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1866.—This useful and elegant publication reached us on Wednesday, and we are glad to perceive that age only increases its excellence. It is as full of information as an egg is full of meat. The price, we are sure, will scarcely cover the expenses of printing and paper. The contents are varied, interesting and valuable. Great care has been taken in compiling the work, and we can only congratulate the Manager of the *Gazette Press* on the success he has achieved. We wish him a merry Christmas, a happy new year, and a long succession of Calendars, with lots of subscribers, who always send the coin when they send for the copy. In this way a feeling of mutuality is engendered, which preserves friendship and survives when fairer fabrics fade.—*Deccan Herald, Dec. 22.*

N.B.—Outstation Orders must be accompanied with a Remittance of Rs. 1-10, which amount will include Postage. Gazette Press, Fort.

NO MORE BAD BREAD OR PASTRY.

HARPER TWELVETREES' BAKING PASTRY POWDER never fails to make light and sweet bread, and very superior pastry, puddings, dumplings, biscuits, cakes, &c., always ready and sure to act; ready to bake as soon as mixed; and the most ignorant can hardly mistake in using it. Try a small canister. Wholesale agent, Mr. G. B. GLADDING, Old Police Office, Forbes Street, Bombay. Retail Agents wanted.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.

Just landed ex *Hannibal*.

A very neat and highly furnished Malvern Dog Cart, with lamps, by Macnaught and Smith.

A very handsome and light English-built Cab Buggy, with lamps, by P. Pallser of London.

One Ditto Canbody Ditto, on C. Spring, by Thomas Starton, London.

A very light single Horse Miniature Brougham, with surrounding double venetians with lamps, by Hamilton of London.

One Ditto very neat full size Ditto, by W. and F. Thorn.

Just Landed ex-*Mahaluxmee*.

A very small four-seated Miniature Brougham, with Circular Glasses in front, for a single horse, by McNaught and Smith.

A very light new English-built single Horse four-seated Miniature Brougham, with Circular Glasses in front, with lamps and shaft, by W. F. Thorn.

Just Landed ex-*E. P. Bouverie*.

A neat and highly furnished new English-built Open Door Shigram, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by E. Kesterton, Long Acre.

A first-rate and highly furnished new English-built Park Phaeton, with Rumble lamps, pole, and shaft, by Newton, Long Acre.

A very small and handsome new Waggonate, with lamps and shaft, by ditto.

Two new full size Miniature Broughams, with Circular Glasses on front, lamps, pole, and shaft, by Kesterton, Long Acre.

Just Landed ex-*Mary Stenhouse*.

A very handsome and light English-built Cab Buggy on C. Spring, with lamps, by Jones, of Southampton, expressly built to order for India.

Just Landed ex-*William Ritson*.

A very handsome and neat English-built Mail Phaeton, with lamps and shaft, by W. F. Thorn.

Just Landed ex-*Royal Alice*.

A very neat and light fashionable handsome Cab, painted dark green, lining similar to paint, with lamps, by Hall and Sons, Long Acre.

Just Landed ex-*Oriflamme*.

Two new fashionable George the Fourth headed Park Phaetons, made of the best workmanship and of latest improvement, with a moveable driving coachbox and hind seat, with enamel apron and patent leathered dash, to it is attached a packet or bag for cards and small parcels and a small Rumble Seat with lamps. A neat, commodious, and a best carriage, guaranteed, and is worth an inspection. Built by E. Davis, Long Acre, London.

Just Landed ex-*Oberon*.

3 very handsome new Malvern Dog Carts, with leather flash boards, aprons, patent leather wings to sides, trimmed shaft with patent leather, plated rod to sight and flash board, lining with cloth, and lamps, by McNaught and Smith, and Newton, Long Acre.

Three very light four-wheeled Dog Carts, with moveable Umbrella, by E. Davis of London, and Thomson.

A very neat English-built Mail Phaeton, by Jones.

A do. self-driving do., by Andrews, the both Carriages imported in January last.

Just received per last Overland Mail.

A set of very best covered Buckles, single Horse Harness, Mounted with Plated on German Silver Furniture, with Brown driving round rein.

Few all-bone hunting Whips, with plated hammers and hall marked silver Mount, 1½ yard thong.

Few Ladie's, Gentlemen, and Jockey Whips, some with braided all white bone plain hall marked silver Mounts and some engraved silver wire.

JUST UNPACKED.

A few very best and strong English-built Child's Perambulators, with and without moveable silk Umbrella.

Property of a Gentleman.

One second-hand English-built self-driving Napoleon Phaeton, with lamps and shaft.

One nearly new handsome Cab with glass shutter for Monsoon.

ALSO,

Property of Gentlemen.

3 second-hand four-seated open Carriages, with and without shutters, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by Peters and Sons, by E. Kesterton, and W. and F. Thorn.

THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN PROCEEDING TO ENGLAND.

A first-rate English-built Park Phaeton, by E. Kesterton, Long Acre, and a first-rate English-built second-hand four seated small Open Carriage, with lamps, pole, and shaft, only Imported in November last.

The Property of 2 Gentlemen.

ALSO JUST UNPACKED.

A few sets of very best and highly furnished fresh leather and double Stages, Buggy, and Dog Cart Harness with round and flat Reins, warranted, Plated on white Metal, by Thorn; also a few Hogg Skin Hunting Saddles, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Riding Whips, assorted Gold and Silver Mounted Buggy and Carriage Whips, a few Leather Sockets for Whip Clips, large and small size Carriage Rugs, Steel Pole Chains, and Leather Pole pieces, a few pairs of Buggy and Carriage Lamps, &c.

ALSO,

Several others new and secondhand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the room of the undersigned.

The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned, on the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent.

Bombay, 2nd April 1866.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

BACK-BAYS close at 1,000 premium, nominal; Elphinstones 900; New Do. 40 premium. Mazagons 850; Freres 375; United Victorias 1,650 per share; Bombay Bank Shares 22 premium; Commercials 5 discount; Old Financials 10 discount. Market steady.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight...	2s. 1½d.
Do. Credits... ..	Do. do. ...	2s. 1 13/16d.
Do. Documer's ...	Do. do. ...	2s 1½d. to 2s. 2d.
Calcutta	At sight	101
Do.	30 days' sight ...	99½
Do.	60 Do. do. ...	98½
Madras	30 Do. do.	99
China	60 Do. do. ...	212

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pc. ct		
3,000,000	500	500	16	Agra Bank	105 p ct premium
100,000	250	250	nil	Alliance Bank ...	50 p ct dis.
500,000	200	2..	5	Asiatic Bank Corpn	10 p ct pm.
....	200	1..	....	Asiatic New Issue...	28 p ct pm.
2,140,000	8,000	8,000	8	Bank of Bengal ...	7,000 p ct pm.
1,240,000	250	250	nil	Bank of India...	50 p ct dis.
10,15,000	1,000	1,000	8 p ct.	Bombay Bank	22 p ct pm. ex. d.
750,00	25	25	.....	Bombay City Bank	51 p share.
1,000,000	25	1..	.....	Bombay Pres. Bank	31 p ct dis.
2,000,000	200	20	Rs 5	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	25 p ct dis.
3,000,000	100	100	.....	Brokers' Banking Company	30 p ct dis.
4,000,000	250	25	nil	Central Bank...	60 p ct dis.
800,000	200	200	10	Chartered Bank of India A. & China.	incldg n S 69 p ct nm.
800,000	200	25	.....	China Bank	3 discount.
750,000	25	25	1	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China	95 p ct premium
1,000,000	250	250	10	Commercial Bank...	5 discount.
1,600,000	200	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris ...	100 p ct pm.
1,000,000	500	500	9	Delhi and London..	50 p ct pm nm.
625,000	250	25	.....	East Indian Bank..	40 p ct dis.
4,000,000	1,000	25	10	Hindustan, China and Japan Bank..	6 per share.
600,000	250	100	.....	Imperial Banking and Trading Co..	25 p ct dis.
500,000	200	200	.....	Indian Peninsula London & China Bk.	60 p ct dis.
200,000	100	30	.....	London & Bombay Bk	14 p share.
3,750,000	1,000	1,000	13	Madras Bank.. ..	76½ pm.
1,000,000	500	250	6 p ct	National Bank of India	Par.
1,500,000	250	250	10	Oriental Bank Cor	105 p ct pm.
600,000	20	200	.....	Royal Bank of India	50 p ct d s.
750,000	200	100	.....	Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Bank...	25 p ct pm nm.
....	250	100	.....	Guzerat Bank ...	Par.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend	Names.	Rates.
....	400	100	....	Bengal Credit Mob.	Par.
750,000	300	100	Rs 4 ps	Bombay General Credit & Finan. Cor. ..	82 p share.
600,400	300	20	....	Bombay Joint Stock Corporation ..	30 p share.
1200000	400	10	......	Financial Asso. of India and China	
1200000	400	100	....	Do. New Capital..	10 p ct discount.
1,000,000	500	100	......	Grand Finance Co..	3½ Rs. per share.
800,000	400	20	....	Mofussil Financial Association. ..	No quotations.
	400	50		Oriental Financial Association ...	
6,000,000	400			Royal Financial Corporation (Ld.	
800,000	400	50		Universal Bank & Finan. Cor. ...	

LAND COMPANIES.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend	Names.	Rates.
2,000,000	10,000	5,000	......	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	1,000 pm. nn.
1,080,000	1,000	1,000	20 p s	Elphinstone Land Co.	900 per share.
1,080,000	1,000	100		New Do...	40 premium.
2,000,000	10,000	4,000	... ..	Frere Land Co. ..	375 per share.
110,000	2,000	900	... ..	House and Land Investment Co. ..	300 per share
1,00,000	5,000	3,000	......	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co..	850 per share.
......	2,000	1,000	25 p s	Port Canning... ..	250 pm.
......	10,000	6,000	......	United Victoria & Colaba Land Co..	1,650 per share.

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend	Names.	Rates.
300,000	5,000	3,000	....	Bombay Ship Co...	No quotations.
260,000	2,500	2,000	26	Coast and River Steam Nav. Co...	
60,000	1,000	1,000	......	Bombay Landing & Shipping Co. ..	925 per share.
200,000	5,000	1,500	....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co. ..	No quotations.
160,000	4,000	2,500	....	Prince of W. Ship Co.	
150,000	500	500	..	Viegas Patent Slip & Foundry Co.	225 per share.
		1,000	....	Union Shipping Co. Limited	No quotations.
....	.....	1,000	......	Western India Ship Co.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend	Names.	Rates.
60,000	500	300	....	Bombay Contract and Building Co	No quotations.
80,000	2,000	900	....	Bonded Warehouse	
100,000	500	250	15	Trescher & Co. (Ld.)	
....	....	250	....	Goa Coffee Co. ..	
150,000	50	50	....	Bombay Gas Co. ..	
115,670	1,000	50	....	East India Cotton Agency..	
45,000	200	100	....	Khandeish Farming Co.	
250,000	500	100	....	United Mercantile Trading Co. (Ld.)	
8,500	350	200	....	Bombay Oil Works Co. (Limited)	
8,000	1000	500	....	Victoria Patent Brick Co. (Ld) ..	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Sicca Rs. Transfer Loans .. .. ..Rs. 90
„ „ Sicca „ Loan 1832-33 .. .. .. „ 93
„ „ Co.'s „ „ 1835-36 .. .. .. }
„ „ „ „ „ 1842-43 .. .. .. } „ 87½
„ „ „ „ „ 1854-55 .. .. .. }
Five per cent Co.'s Rs. Loan 1856-57 .. .. .. „ 102½
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55 .. .. „ 101 p ct p
Five and a half per cent. .. .. „ 108

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-2-0
Bank of England Notes	„ 10
Spanish Dollars	„ 225
Carolus	„ 226
Mexican Dollars	„ 220
German Crowns	„ 210
Five-Franc Pieces	„ 223
Bar Silver	„ 106½
Gold Leaf	„ 15-4-1

PRICE CURRENT, 13th April 1866.

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
Dhollera (April and May)..	„ 400 to 405
Bhownuggur and Mowa (New)..	„ 405 to 407
Surat and Broach (New)..	„ 401 to 405
Porebunder (New)..	„ 390 to 395
Veeraval (New)	„ 390 to 395
Khandeish (New)	„ 390 to 395
Dharwar (now ready)	„ 440 to 445
Hinghunghaut (New)	„ 430 to 435
Oomrawuttee Ackote (New)	„ 400 to 405

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 14th April, 1866, compared with the statement issued on the 7th April 1866:—

LIABILITIES.		7th April.		14th March.
Proprietors' Capital	Rs.	209,00,000	Rs.	209,00,000
Genl. Treasury Balance.......	„	123,33,381	„	110,68,295
Deposits at Head Office ...	„	241,71,879	„	230,57,559
Do. at Branches...........	„	45,23,358	„	44,76,804
Bank Notes and Bills outstanding	„	2,39,551	„	2,32,957
Reserve	„	10,55,983	„	10,56,983
Sundries	„	10,65,806	„	10,43,214
	Rs.	642,90,958	Rs.	618,35,812
ASSETS.				
Loans at Head Office and Branches	Rs.	84,77,726	Rs.	83,92,025
Credit Accounts at Do	„	59,00,892	„	60,58,570
Bills Discounted at Do	„	219,35,993	„	224,89,436
Dead Stock	„	8,02,993	„	8,04,299
Stamps	„	11,954	„	12,176
Balances with Agents	„	12,87,074	„	11,92,493
Sundries	„	25,19,452	„	25,29,879
Govt. Reserve Cash..........	„	83,33,381	„	70,68,295
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office	„	116,79,295	„	102,24,575
Do. Branches......	„	33,42,198	„	30,64,064
	Rs.	642,90,958	Rs.	618,35,812

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 16.

Grant, Major R., 7th Royal Fusiliers, on sick leave, from Saugor.

White, Lieutenant Colonel J., Deputy Judge Advocate General, to appear before a medical committee, from Secundrabad.

Dickenson, Lieutenant W. M., 29th M. N. I., on furlough, from Secundrabad.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 16.

Campbell, Lieutenant E., 3rd Regiment N. I., to rejoin, to Malligaum.

Swanson, Captain F., Artillery, to rejoin, to Poona.

Fitzgerald, Captain, 3rd Dragoon Guards, to rejoin, to Nagpore.

Collins, Principal Veterinary Surgeon, Staff, on duty, to Poona.

Bulkley, Lieutenant H. T., 2nd Grenadiers, to rejoin, to Surat.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 14th April.

Leave of absence has been granted as follows:—

Brevet Major F. J. Macfarlane, 3rd Dragoon Guards; Lieutenant W. Blenkinsop, 3rd Dragoon Guards; Surgeon J. S. Furlong, 6th Inniskilling Dragoons; and Lieutenant C. Caldecot, 106th Foot, to proceed to England by the Overland route for the purpose of appearing before a medical board.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

APRIL.			
16	Eumenides	Pœ	Ardrossan, Dec. 13.
	City of Madras	Graham	Glasgow, Dec. 13.
	Wagjee	Nacoda	Tellicherry, Feb. 14.
	Moideen Kader Bux	Nacoda	Cochin, March 1
	Yamuna (s)	Pomeray	Liverpool, Feb. 11.

DEPARTURES

APRIL.			
16	Indus (s)	Ballantine	Coast and Calcutta.
	Alma	Compier	Bassadore.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Yamuna.—Mr. Wincome.
Per City of Madras.—Miss Rankin.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per Eumenides.—Sailed December 13th. January 31st, lat. 31-16 South, long. 18-44 East, exchanged signals with ship Mahratta, Liverpool to Bombay. February 9th. lat. 37-52 South, long. 1-34 East, exchanged signals with ship Canova, from Liverpool to Bombay. February 22nd, lat. 41 South, long 26 East, exchanged signals with British India, Liverpool to Bombay. March 2nd, in lat 39-17 South, long. 51-56 East, exchanged signals with ship Compta, Liverpool to Bombay. March 23rd, lat 8-3 South, long. 65-26 East, exchanged signals with ship Madura, Liverpool to Bombay.

Per City of Madras.—On December 25th, signalled ship Botheley, in lat. 25-22 North, long. 18-30 West.

The ship Sarah, Minto, bound to Moulmein, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship Hume Marie, for Kurrachee.
Ship Tomogonops, for Liverpool.
Ship Mahmooda, for Mauritius.

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—April 9th, barques Blackwall, Bordeaux, and ship St. Byron 4.

DEPARTURES.—April 9th, Comorin, and Surrey.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET, furnished BUNGALOWS on Mahableshwur Hill, for the season. Apply to
N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

ELPHINSTONE LAND & PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NEW SHARES.—Shareholders who have not yet exchanged their Allotment Receipts for Share Certificates are requested to do so as soon as possible.
W. NICOL & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

S. S. "BARODA," FROM CHINA, &c.—CONSIGNEES are hereby informed that all Cargo ex this Ship, which is not claimed before the 18th instant, will on that date be deposited in the Apollo Bonded Warehouse.
GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. S N. Company.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, shipped by G. H. MUMM & Co., of Rheims:—
CHAMPAGNE... ... ... at Rs. 35
MOSELLE (Muscatel flavour) ... ... at „ 25
BURGUNDY CLARET, Chateau la tom Gueyraud ... ... at „ 18
H. B. SLEEMAN & Co.

GLASS BOTTLES, of all descriptions, manufactured by the North London Glass Bottle Company. Cheaper than any other House. Soda Water Bottles 15s. per Gross. Drug and Medical Bottles at very low prices. Orders and Communications should be addressed, I. ISAACS and Company, North London Glass Bottle Works, 25 and 24, Francis Street, Tottenham Court Road, London.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held on the 18th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the Office of Messrs. Remington and Co., Apollo Street, Fort.
By order,
REMINGTON & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Bombay, at 1 P. M., on FRIDAY the 20th instant, for the purchase of about (200) two hundred Hogsheads of PORTER or ALE of good quality.
No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.
A. W. LUCAS, Lieut. Col.,
Executive Commissariat Officer.
Bombay, Ext. Conmt. Office, 16th April 1866.

KHANDEISH FARMING COMPANY (LIMITED).—The undersigned being duly appointed LIQUIDATORS of the above Company, do hereby require any person or persons having Claims against the said Company to forward particulars of such Claims for examination within fourteen days from this date, to the address of Messrs. BLACKWELL & Co., Dean Lane.
W. GILBERT, } Liquidators.
F. CHAMBERS, }
Bombay, 14th April 1866.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of Proprietors will be held under Section XVIII. of Act X. of 1863, at the Bank Office in the Fort, on TUESDAY the 17th instant at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing two Directors in room of Robert Hannay and Robert Ryrie, Esquires, resigned.
By order of the Board of Directors,
D. ROBERTSON,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bank of Bombay, 10th April 1866.

FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION on TUESDAY, 1st May, at 3 P. M., the MATERIALS of a House and Outhouses at Colaba, standing on this Company's property.

A deposit of 25 per cent. of the Purchase Money must be paid at the time of sale and the remainder seven days after.

The Buildings must be removed and the ground cleared by 1st June, or the deposit will be forfeited and the Materials resold

The premises can be viewed on application to Captain BECK, the Flotilla Superintendent at Colaba.
GEORGE WHITLEY, for Secretaries,
Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited).
17th April 1866.

KHANDEISH FARMING COMPANY (LIMITED), in Liquidation.—To FARMERS, HORSE BREEDERS, CATTLE DEALERS, and AGRICULTURISTS.

The following LIVE STOCK, now on the lands of the above Company, is offered for immediate sale. The celebrated Bay and Arab Stallion, Caractacus, aged 8 years, an admirable and invaluable Horse for breeding purposes.

Two Bay English Mares, each 8 years old.
One Bay Australian Mare in foal.
Two Chesnut Arab Mares in foal.
One Bay English Mare in foal.
Six Grey Arab Mares in foal.
Three Bay Arab Mares in foal.
One White Arab Mare aged.
One Bay Arab Mare aged.
Two Grey Arab Mares aged.
One Chesnut Tattoo.
Eight Foals, some of them of great promise.
Forty Buffaloes in Calf.
Five Calves.
Twenty-one Bullocks.
Thirty-one Cows.
Eight Bull Calves.
Five Heifer Calves.

The above can be inspected at Hutnoor in Khandeish, on application to MR. ATKINSON of Kunkur, near Challesgaum, and offers will be received by the undersigned, Liquidators of the Company.
W. GILBERT.
Bombay, 14th April 1866. F. CHAMBERS.

THEATRE ROYAL—GRANT ROAD.

THE ORIGINAL
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
ON
FRIDAY EVENING, FRIDAY EVENING,
FRIDAY EVENING, FRIDAY EVENING,
FRIDAY EVENING, FRIDAY EVENING,
APRIL 20TH, APRIL 20TH, APRIL 20TH.

1st time of an Original Burlesque entitled,
ELECTRO BY-GOLLY.
ELECTRO BY-GOLLY.
ELECTRO BY-GOLLY.
PROFESSOR MAUND,
BY
DAVE GARSON.

1st time this season of the
BLUE TAIL FLY.
BLUE TAIL FLY.

DAVE CARSON in the favourite Songs of
THE COON HUNT
AND
JULIA ANN MARIA JANE MATILDA.

☞ REMEMBER FRIDAY EVENING, 20TH APRIL.

CARDS OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle............	Rs. 5	Upper Circle............	Rs. 2
Stalls	„ 3	Pit	„ 1

Reserved Seat Tickets to be obtained at the Establishment of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Doors open at 8 o'clock. To commence at Nine o'clock.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THIS EVENING,
TUESDAY, 17TH APRIL.
LAST NIGHT.
UNABATED EXCITEMENT!!
CONTINUED SUCCESS!!
OF THE
GREAT ELECTRO-BIOLOGIST,
PROFESSOR BUSHELL,
IN HIS
IRRESISTIBLY LAUGHABLE
ENTERTAINMENT.

THE MANAGER, MR. MCCOLLUM,
Has the honour of announcing that experiments,
MORE WONDERFUL THAN EVER,
Will be introduced on this occasion, the amusing nature of which cannot fail to elicit unbounded applause, furnishing as they will an excellent solvent of
ANCIENT WITCHCRAFT!
To afford time for this unprecedented display of the latent mysteries of
ELECTRO-BIOLOGY,
The Electric part of the entertainment, as previously exhibited, will be omitted.

The Entertainment will commence with
SPIRIT-RAPPING
ALL OVER THE THEATRE;
To be followed, for the first time in Bombay, by another feature of "Spiritualism,"
THE DAVENPORT ROPE-TYING FEAT!

Which created such extraordinary excitement in London, and was exhibited by the "Brothers Davenport" at 10 Rupees admission.

The audience will be requested to select two gentlemen to bind the Professor's hands, feet, and body with thirty-five feet of Rope, after which he will not only liberate himself, but remove every knot in about five minutes. In order to show the genuineness of the experiment, every facility will be given, by which every person will be satisfied that confederacy and deception is not resorted to. The Feat will be performed upon a Table, so that the Public may see that "trap-doors" are not required.

PROFESSOR BUSHELL

challenges the whole of the Officers commanding the Fleet now in harbour to bind him so that he cannot get free; if they chose they can use their own Rope. For a length of time the Davenports associated it with "Spiritualism," and positively asserted that an unseen Agent came to their liberation whenever placed in difficulty or danger. As a Feat of agility it is worthy the attention of the Public, but when the Davenports lay claim to supernatural agency, it is humbug in every sense of the word. To expose a fraud is a duty which society demands of every honest man.

INTERMISSION OF TEN MINUTES.

The Evening's Amusement will conclude with
ELECTRO-BIOLOGY.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle...	...Rs. 5
Stalls...	... „ 3
Upper Circle.	... „ 2
Pit...	... „ 1

☞ Tickets may be had of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., (where Plan of Theatre may be seen and Seats secured), and at the Door on the evening of the Entertainment.

Doors open at 8 o'clock; to commence at 9 o'clock.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of Cargo, per Ship Rinaldo, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain LISTIN will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it once leaves the Ship's deck.
COUPLAND & Co.,
Agents Ship Rinaldo.
Bombay, 16th April 1866.

HORSE TAMING.

PROFESSOR BELEW,
THE GREAT AMERICAN HORSE TAMER,
RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES TO THE PUBLIC,
THAT HE WILL DELIVER A
FREE LECTURE,
ON THE SCIENCE OF HORSEMANSHIP,
ON SATURDAY, 21ST APRIL,
AT 3½ O'CLOCK P. M.

Place of Lecture and full Particulars in To-morrow's issue.

CALENDAR——APRIL 1866.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
First Quarter, Sunday ...22nd 3h 22m. A.M.
Full Moon, Monday ...30th 2h. 11m. A.M.

Days	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Evening Gun.
			h. m.	h. m	h. m.	h. m.	
Tues.	17	Jupiter rises at 0-4 A.M.	5 43	6 16	0 5	0 27	14th April 1866. Time 8h. 59m. 56s. 7.
Wed.	18	Day breaks at 5h 4m. A.M.	5 42	6 17	0 49	1 11	
Thurs.	19	Length of Day 12h. 36m.	5 41	6 17	1 33	1 56	
Fri.	20	Saturn rises at 6-23 P.M.	5 41	6 17	2 21	2 46	
Sat.	21	Twilight lasts 38m.	5 40	6 18	3 16	3 44	
Sun.	22	3rd Sunday after Easter.	5 39	6 18	4 17	4 52	
Mon.	23	St. George.	5 38	6 18	5 31	6 7	

NOW READY,
No. VI. OF
"PUNCH IN INDIA,"
A NEW ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY PUBLICATION.

LIST OF WOOD ENGRAVINGS.
Punch in India and Fair Dhollerah.
"In Vino Veritas"—or, the Municipal Pulpit for the Conversion of all the Natives.
Widow Remarriage.
Sahib, I bring one Letter.
Trying to blow a Hare out of it.
The White Buck.
And several other illustrated letters.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR 12 NUMBERS, RUPEES TEN.
SINGLE COPY, ONE RUPEE.

All communications to be addressed to The Editor of "PUNCH IN INDIA," Bombay Gazette Office.

Subscriptions to be made payable to the Manager of the Bombay Gazette.

THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"
IS
Published every Saturday afternoon at five o'clock.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Post Edition...	Rs. 23	4	per Annum (in advance).
„	„ 2	8	per Month.
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„	„ 2	0	per Month.

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Five lines and under	Rs.	4	0
Sixth and succeeding lines, each	„	0	6

Printed and Published at the Bombay Gazette Office, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	April 4	KURRACHEE	April 11
AGRA	April 10	LAHORE	April 7
ALLAHABAD	April 11	LONDON	Mar. 19
AUSTRALIA	Feb. 24	MAURITIUS	Mar. 17
ALEXANDRIA	Mar. 13	MADRAS	April 11
BANGALORE	April 11	MALTA	Mar. 26
CALCUTTA	April 10	MEERUT	April 10
CAPE	Feb 13	OOTACAMUND	April 5
CEYLON	Mar. 29	OUDH	April 7
COCHIN	Mar 18	PENANG	Mar. 22
DELHI	April 10	PUNJAUB	April 7
FRANCE	Mar. 20	SUEZ	Mar. 29
HONGKONG	Mar. 15	SINGAPORE	Mar. 24

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1866.

THE Central Committee of the Soldiers' Industrial Committee at Poona held a meeting recently, under the presidency of Brigadier General Sir C. Staveley, with the view of making the necessary preliminary arrangements for an Exhibition during the present year. These exhibitions are a very hopeful symptom of the awakening interest in the welfare and elevation of the British soldier. There are many anomalies in English philanthropy, and one of the most striking is to rush to the uttermost ends of the earth and into the most benighted and hopeless regions of heathendom in search of objects on whom to lavish money and sentiment to the shameful and unchristian neglect of the heathendom and ignorance that exist in sorrowful abundance within the British islands and among those of Anglo-Saxon blood. The British people will not find anywhere, either among South Sea Islanders or among the swarthy millions of Ind a finer soil on which to expend their treasure and labour than among the neglected of their own country and race. The efforts that are now being made to ameliorate the condition of the soldier are calculated to wipe out a long period of disgraceful neglect; and in the industrial workshops, which are now becoming a complement of regimental arrangements, there is the beginning of a movement which may, in future times, lead to the utilising of the vast industrial power which at present exists unused within the army. That is a question, however, not for this generation or the next, and need not be dwelt on here; it is at present sufficiently gratifying that on all hands assiduous efforts are being made for the improvement and comfort of large masses of men who are essential to the safety and maintenance of the Empire. Perhaps more is being done for the soldier than the soldier is quite thankful for or reciprocates. We believe it is the fact that comparatively few men work at the regimental workshops, although under the golden colouring in which every new philanthropic movement is represented, the popular belief is that soldiers are very eager to avail themselves of the opportunities which are brought within their reach. It is difficult to overcome long habits of idleness; but the spirit of emulation will indubitably spread among the men; and the pains, labour, and anxiety of those who are in charge of regimental workshops and soldiers' exhibitions will by and by be duly rewarded. The schemes should be made as attractive as possible to the soldiers. The liberal prizes distributed at the Poona Exhibition last year are, we observe, to be greatly increased; but this must be dependent on the amount of support which the men themselves give to the movement, and the number of contributions which they send forward. The men cannot fail to see that such exhibitions are designed for their individual benefit and for the common good of their class; and they will neglect a very salutary means of their own elevation if they do not cordially co-operate with the committee in making the exhibitions successful.

Now that a Parliamentary Committee of Enquiry has been requested to consider the best means for improving the Postal communications between England and the East, we shall be doing the public a service by drawing attention once more to some of the principal defects in the passenger arrangements of the P. and O. Company, in order that they may be remedied, if possible, under a new organization and contract. The causes that have led to the present enquiry into the Postal arrangements are connected with speed and route; and the opinion of the public is unanimous in condemning both the average speed of the vessels at present employed in the mail service, and the route to India. A weekly mail is now demanded, with Bombay as the Indian destination. But there are causes connected with the passenger traffic, which also demand enquiry and redress. The fares are far too high and might be termed extravagant. These fares are profitable enough to the P. and O. Company, but are rebelled against by the Indian public; and long as the relation of carrying company and public has been in existence between the P. and O. and the Anglo-Indian public, the latter have been placed in the anomalous position of receivers of the favours of the former, instead of being ackowledged as the supporters of the Company. Not one concession has been made to passengers by the Company probably because the Company possessed a virtual monopoly. As with the mail service, so with the passenger service. The long lines obtained advantages at the expense of the shorter lines, and the Indian public contributed not only an extra share of support towards the payment of the subsidy to the P. and O. Company, but an extra support towards the profits on the passenger and merchandize traffic. And for all this there has been no just corresponding reduction of fares.

When it is remembered that India has contributed so great a proportion of the capital that has enabled the P. and O. Company to extend their service and their stations, and place them in their present powerful position,—a position that seems capable of enabling them to bid defiance to public opinion, and to care nothing for rival companies,—the treatment that is submitted to by the Anglo-Indian public, and especially the commercial public, might well be regarded as a remarkable display of "the patience of Job." That greater practical efforts have not been made to secure better treatment and lighter passenger fares from the Company, is a matter of astonishment. The opportunity for starting a Company for India was most favourable during the profitable days of the cotton trade, but it was lost by the madness of the people of Bombay. For the want of a sufficiently powerful rival Company, the mail service may again fall into the hands of the P. and O., and the chief portion of the passenger and merchandize traffic will be sure to follow. Every fresh proof that is given of the power of the P. and O. Company to overcome opposition, will be followed by the strict maintenance of existing rates of charges, and our only hope must be looked for in a healthy competition.

In the event of a weekly mail between England and Bombay being sanctioned by the home Government, the class of steamers at present running between Suez and India, will be found miserably adapted for the wants of passengers. The first-class berths are too small for health and comfort in the Red Sea; in the best of the vessels it may be called close packing. But worse than this is the almost total absence of accommodation for second class passengers. Where it does exist it is little better than a black hole on the lower deck;—a dismal place below the water line. No Government, exercising sanitary supervision over a carrying or passenger company, would think of permitting the lower deck of one of the P. & O. Company's steamers to be set apart for passengers, many of whom embark in India in very infirm health, and this practice should not be permitted. The Company have hitherto guarded themselves against a penalty, by insisting on intending second class passengers signing an indemnity to the Company, before embarkation, according to the subjoined form:—

> "Gentlemen,—With reference to the second class passage which has been allotted to me from
> "to I hereby acknowledge the conditions upon which second class passengers are conveyed on board the steamers of the Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company, as expressed in the passage ticket, and being fully aware that the Company do not engage to provide sleeping cabins or berths on board their packets eastward of Suez, for second class passengers, undertake to accept such accommodation in this respect as the Company may appropriate to me, and, moreover, bind myself not to make any claim whatever upon the Company, should they be unable to provide me with a berth.—I am, gentlemen, your most obdient servant,"
> "To the Directors of the Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company."

The great influx of Europeans into India has produced a large body of very respectable people —men and women—who can only travel as second class passengers, and the P. and O. Company are so powerful that they can afford to refuse to engage to provide sleeping cabins for people of this class. Those who must travel by the P. and O. must trust themselves to the mercy of that Company for sleeping accommodation. What follows? European women are forced to cast aside decency for a fortnight, in too many instances. But whether there are such instances or not, it should never be said of an English passenger-ship that women cannot be secured against the chances of being compelled to forget their sex. Government may not care to insist on the provision of decent and healthy accommodation for passengers, by the vessels on the Indian lines, but we think it is as much a duty (while one Company holds a virtual monopoly of the passenger traffic between Suez and India), as it is a duty to insist on proper accommodation for passengers on our Indian lines of railway. And while reviewing the mail service between Suez and India, in connection with Indian railways, we might be permitted to suggest the possibility of establishing a line of steamers for India under a guaranteed company, just as has been done with our railways. The English capitalist has not been backward in accepting guaranteed railway stock, and we do not think there would be much difficulty in securing capital for the establishment of a line of first class steamers for India, if the Government of India would give a guaranteed interest on the capital. This service would be as much under the control of Government, as need be, and passenger arrangements would form a part of the organization just as is the case with the Railway Companies. We throw out this hint without much previous consideration, but it appears to possess a few attractions at the present moment during the Parliamentary enquiry.

The P. and O. Company have enjoyed all the advantages of an increasing commerce with India, and during the period of the last contract, this Company must have reaped a rich harvest of profits by the steamers on the Indian line. For the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company have been able to run fortnightly steamers between Bombay and Suez, to take up the surplus business of the P. and O. Company, and to do a profitable business also. While we have a rival company, though we can scarcely call the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company an opposition, the public are to a limited extent protected against the pressure exercised by the P. and O.; but in order that a rival or opposition company might receive fair play, it would be necessary in a future arrangement to limit the mail steamers to a fixed number of passengers of both classes, and a fixed weight of merchandize. The vessels of the P. and O. Company have repeatedly traversed the Indian ocean, over-crowded with passengers; this was dangerous to health, and objectionable on this ground alone; they have also been placed out of trim, and too deep in the water by an excessive quantity of merchandize, especially bullion, and in this condition, were scarcely safe during the passage.

We believe it is not so much in the heavy annual sum paid by the State for conveying the mails between England and the East, as it is in the defective arrangements hitherto entered into with the P. and O. Company, that the mail service is so unsatisfactory as it is at present. When a monopoly company, working without a guarantee, offers for a contract, the demand made on the Exchequer is calculated, we believe, on a certain profit to be derived from the contract itself, little or no allowance being made for profits upon commerce. The vast increase of commerce between Suez and India of late years, makes a considerable difference to the profits of the P. and O., and neither Government nor the public have as yet derived any appreciable advantage from the additional and still increasing revenue derived by the Company. The reconsideration of the Postal service between England and India has not been entered upon a day too soon, and there are so many important conditions involved therein and so many special interests to be regarded, that we must defer our further remarks to a future issue.

"PAPA, what is the Tumongong?" is a question with which many sharp children in Bombay are just now puzzling their supposititiously omniscient fathers, who are hereby instructed to answer in future that the Tumongong is neither a new game, nor a piece of music, nor something to eat; but a very noble and intelligent gentleman, who rules over a considerable people near the Equator.

Johore is the name of the Prince's territory, and is situate at the southern extremity of the Malayan Peninsula, which is divided into several small states, no less than eleven indeed, all governed in much the same manner as, and existing under similar conditions with, the principality of Johore. We first entered into political relations with the State of Quedah in 1786, when we took possession of the Island of Penang. Somehow we always find that our early policy was invariably the acquisition of something; and many think we ought to carry it on still farther. Of course having settled in Penang and changed its name to Prince of Wales Island, we found that it was very inconvenient to be shut off by a strip of water from the mainland. In 1800, therefore, we entered into negotiations with the Ruler of Quedah for the cession of a considerable district, now called Province Wellesley, on the coast of the peninsula. This fresh arrangement seems to have been conceded somewhat less willingly than the former one, for it was not confirmed till 1802. In return for the cession of Penang and Wellesley, we agreed to pay the Ruler of Quedah ten thousand dollars a year. It turned out afterwards that the property really belonged to the King of Siam, who, however, ultimately ratified the treaty. Gradually we obtained possession of several small islands down the coast, for the purpose of putting down piracy, which the native states were unable to do.

Malacca has had a chequered career. It was founded by Rajah Secunder Shah of Singapore about the middle of the 13th century, and was taken by the Portuguese in 1511. The Dutch became possessors of it in 1641, and held it till 1795, when it fell into the maw of the omnivorous British, who, however, disgorged it in favour of the Dutch in 1818, but recovered it in 1824, soon after which the adjacent province of Nanning was added to it.

In 1818 we began to enter into political relations with Johore, and on the well known wedge principle soon established an English factory at Singapore. At that time Johore (including Singapore) was governed by two chiefs, one with the title of Sultan, the other with that of Tumongong. The Sultan seems to have been considered as the superior in rank, for in the various treaties made with the British, his name is first given, and his signature is first chop. We do not intend any joke by this expression, the word *chop* is always used for signature, and "stealing chops" is the Malay for "forgery."

The English factory throve apace, and the records inform us demurely that "in 1824 it was deemed desirable to obtain the absolute cession of Singapore in full sovereignty." The first treaty regarding the establishment of the factory in 1819 had provided that, as long as it existed, the chiefs of Johore should receive eight thousand dollars annually; the new treaty bought them out altogether. Their Highnesses the Sultan Hussain Mahomed Shah, and Datu Tumongong Abdul Rahman Sri Maharajah ceded to the Hon. E. I. Company the island of Singapore, with the adjacent seas, straits, and islets, for ten geographical miles round. The Company paid for this cession 33,200 Spanish dollars down and 1,300 a month to the Sultan, as well as 26,800 dollars and a monthly stipend of 700 to the Tumongong. This, however, was not all. Their Highnesses were in the habit of living in Singapore, and the Company appears to have wished them out of it, and promised to pay them twenty and fifteen thousand dollars respectively, as soon as they should leave permanently. They did not avail themselves of this handsome offer, but continued to reside at Singapore, and in this state matters remained up to 1855. As might be expected, the claims of two Chiefs on the revenues and authority of one state were constantly found to be conflicting, and the Local Government at Singapore considered that it would be much better if the Kingdom of Johore on the mainland were ruled by one master. The Governor General in Council selected the Tumongong to exercise undivided authority; and the Sultan therefore made over the whole of Johore proper to that Prince, reserving a small district, called the Kassang territory, for himself. The Tumongong, in return for this cession, agreed to pay down five thousand dollars, and five hundred a month to the Sultan. From this time Johore has steadily progressed in civilization. The present Tumongong or Sri Maharajah is a man of singular ability and gifted with a most winning address. He is a Mussulman, but is not ignorantly bigoted, though conforming to the chief observances of his creed. He speaks English very fluently, and has learnt something of the English manner. His costume does not differ very widely from ours, and he wishes to emulate, as far as possible, what is best in our social system. He is now travelling about in search of information and experience, and shortly leaves Bombay for England, where he will be presented to Her Majesty, and will make himself acquainted more intimately than he has as yet been able to do with our arts and manufactures, some of which he has already introduced into his native country. Princes of this stamp are rare in the world, and we wish His Highness the Tumongong of Johore a prosperous voyage, and an instructive sojourn in England.

LATEST NEWS.

By Indian Telegraph.

LATEST FROM AUSTRALIA.

GALLE, 16TH APRIL, 3-15 P. M.

Arrived steamer Ellora from Sydney 22nd, Melbourne 26th March, and King George's Sound 1st April.

No news of importance.

Extensive dissatisfaction exists with the manner in which the P. and O. Company performs postal service between Australia and England.

New route suggested by Torres Straits.
Sugar advancing.
Coffee declined.
Metals no improvement.

CONDEMNATION OF ABDOOL GUFFOOR.

KURRACHEE, 16TH APRIL.

ABDOOL GUFFOOR, the Umballa Wahabee conspirator, has been condemned to transportation for life. The prisoner was sent back to the Punjaub from Kurrachee jail, on the 14th inst., by order of Government.

GALLE, 16th April.

Steamer Ellora, from Australia, anchored.

KURRACHEE, 16th April.

Steamer Comorin with English Mail arrived last evening.

BIMLIPATAM, 16th April.

Steamer Asia, from Vizagapatam, anchored.

BOMBAY.

TELEGRAPHIC communication between Bombay and Kurrachee was reported perfect at 8 P. M. yesterday.

PROFESSOR BELEW'S Lecture on horse taming, announced for to-morrow afternoon, is postponed till Saturday afternoon next.

THE annual distribution of prizes to the children of the Byculla Schools takes place this afternoon at 5 o'clock. H. E. the Governor and Lady Frere are to be present.

WE hear that Mr. Souter, Commissioner of Police (who is now in England) has obtained further leave of absence for six months.

IT is stated that a daily vernacular journal of the size of the daily English newspapers is to be started in Bombay from July next.

LIEUTENANT A. F. CURTIS, Her Majesty's 5th Regiment Madras Light Cavalry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate.

IT is said that the local Government has written to the Government of India for permission to dispose of the building now known as the Secretariat, and to erect a more suitable one on a better site.

WE learn that a complaint has been made to the police of several files of papers being missing from the Bank of Bombay. One of the Bank's hamals, arrested on suspicion, has given some information; and it is expected that the police will be able to recover the missing property.

A HINDOO boy, named Moongia Rama, while playing on the Matoonga road on Sunday last, was bitten by a snake, and died shortly afterwards. Information was given to the Coroner, who issued his warrant for the burial of the body.

MR. ANDREW MCDUGAN, engineer on board the steamship Nada, was yesterday charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, with being drunk and incapable of taking care of himself. The defendant pleaded guilty to the charge, and was fined three rupees.

SIR CHARLES SARGENT, the newly appointed Judge of the High Court, was present yesterday on the Bench with Sir Joseph Arnould at the opening of the Kojah case. The learned Judge will not, it is expected, be sworn in before the end of the month, when Sir Matthew Sausse leaves for Europe.

ON Saturday last a Hindoo child, about two years of age, was playing near a cart laden with wood, which his father was engaged in unloading. A large piece fell accidentally, striking the child upon the upper part of its thighs and breaking them both, and also inflicting a wound. The child was removed to the Jamsetjee hospital.

A ROBBERY was committed on Saturday night last, in the bungalow of Mr. Pendleberry, at Tardeo; the property stolen consisting of a silver watch, a gold chain, a currency note for Rs. 10, one gold mohur, and a small sum in silver. Suspicion attaches to Mr. Pendleberry's own hamal, who has disappeared since the robbery.

TIME intervals of messages received from Kurrachee between 6 P. M. of the 15th and 6 P. M. of the 16th April: max. 2 hours 30 minutes; min. 0 hour 19 minutes.

Latest dates of private telegrams received from Europe by the Indo-European line up to 8 P. M. yesterday, from the United Kingdom and the Continent of Europe 12th April.

THE following passengers proceeded yesterday by the B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. India, Captain Ballantine, to the Malabar Coast and Calcutta:—

Mr and Mrs. Ilbery and child; Mr. H. Campbell, R. A.; Mr. Peerosha Pestonjee and two friends; Mr. Havenith; Mr. W. A. D. Grant; Mr. Merwanjee Cursetjee and two friends; Mr. Ragoo Shamjee; Mr. Mooljee Turwaree; Mr. C. Rosselet; Mr. C. S. Souza; Mr. J. Steven; Mr. Barclay; Mr. Dawson; and Mr. Kendrick.

A SHORT time ago the head master of the Cawasjee Jehangir Madrissa at Nowsaree was sentenced to pay a fine of one hundred rupees by the Wahivatdar (Magistrate) of that station, for using abusive language towards the head priest of Nowsaree. An appeal was presented to the Prime Minister of His Highness the Guicowar against this decision by the head master, and we now learn by a private telegram from Baroda that the Minister has confirmed the sentence of the lower Court.

THE Aga Khan case was opened before Sir Joseph Arnould yesterday. There was a numerous array of counsel, the learned gentlemen who appeared for the "relators" being Mr. Anstey, Mr. Scoble, and Mr. Macpherson; and those for Aga Khan and the different other defendants being the Advocate General, Mr. Howard, Mr. McCulloch, Mr. Green, Mr. Louis, Mr. Hayllar, and Mr. Pigott. Mr. Ferguson appeared on behalf of Government. The entire day was occupied by the opening speech of Mr. Anstey, who had not finished when the Court rose.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday a Mahomedan named Vulloo Vuzeer was placed before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, charged with stealing a watch, a pair of boots, and a quantity of wearing apparel, of the aggregate value of fifty rupees, the property of Mrs. Jane Whelan. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge.

At this stage of the proceedings His Worship requested the prosecutrix to take the usual oath by kissing the Bible. She declined to do this; and with tears in her eyes declared she had never taken an oath in her life, had never touched a Bible, and was utterly ignorant of what it contained. In reply to a question from His Worship, the complainant said that she was ignorant of her religion. Solemn affirmation was then administered to her, and on her identifying the property as her own which she valued at Rs 50, His Worship sentenced the offender to be imprisoned for four months in the House of Correction with hard labour. On hearing this sentence, the prosecutrix, staring hard at the prisoner, loudly observed—"This is a great consolation to me, you rogue, robbing me a poor woman."

PROFESSOR BUSHELL.

OF the three performances given by this gentleman, that of Thursday last undoubtedly gained the palm for excellence. On that occasion, in addition to other feats, the Professor held his head in front of, and close to, one of his "subjects," whom he defied to strike it; on the attempt being made a ludicrous failure resulted, creating roars of laughter. Another grotesque scene was the persuading a Parsee that a European in the stalls was his uncle; and the "subject" actually walked from the stage to the chair indicated, and shook hands with the gentleman, apparently in the most perfect good faith.

Professor Bushell gives a final performance this evening, when he will introduce the rope-tying trick. He has challenged all Bombay, including the captains, officers, and crews of ships in harbour to come forward and bind him. They may if they choose use their own rope, not of course for the purpose of hanging themselves, but in order to be convinced they are thoroughly securing the Professor. In whatever way they secure him, short of actual violence, he promises to free himself in five minutes from the time the extinguisher is placed over him. We understand Electro-Biology is also to undergo a pretty searching ordeal on this occasion. A party has been made up, the members of which are slightly sceptical as to Mr. Bushell's power; these gentlemen are themselves to be operated on; and some excellent fun may therefore be confidently expected.

THE B. & B. S. S. CO.'S NEW STEAMER "YAMUNA."

THE B. & B. S. S. Co.'s steamer Yamuna, commanded by Captain Pomeroy, arrived yesterday morning in harbour from Liverpool, after a fine run of fifty three days under steam. Her dates are Liverpool 10th, Holyhead 12th, and Tenneriffe 21st February; arrived at Mauritius on the 29th March and left on the 5th instant. This vessel will be a great acquisition to the Company's fleet of steamers. She was built by Messrs. Royden and Sons of Liverpool. Her register is 1,350 tons, length over all 270 feet, breadth of beam 32 feet 6 inches, depth of hold 20 feet 6 inches. She is barque rigged, with iron masts and yards, is fitted with Brown and Harfield's patent windlass and steam winches for each hatch, as well as other appliances for ensuring despatch in loading and unloading cargo. Her engines are of 180 horse power, and were fitted by Messrs. James, Jack and Co., with surface condensers and inverted cylinders.

The Yamuna is admirably adapted for passengers, her cabins are commodious and fitted up in the most elegant and approved style, with everything that can be conducive to the comfort of ladies and gentlemen travelling by this line of steamers. The perfect ventilation of each cabin is secured by an apparatus, worked by steam power, which extends right fore and aft, which cannot fail to add greatly to the comfort of passengers in the Red Sea during the hot weather.

The vessel and her engines are in first rate order, and she will begin to take in cargo as soon as she lands a large quantity of sugar which she took in at the Mauritius; and will, we understand, take her turn for Suez on the 4th ultimo. She has ample accommodation for about forty first class and half that number of second class passengers.

This vessel and the Krishna will doubtless become favourite passenger boats; and judging from what they have already done, there is good reason to expect that they will make expeditious voyages.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

LATITUDE 18° 53′ 39″ North; Longitude 4h. 51m. 16s. East. Height of Barometer above the Sea, 37 feet.

1866. Date.		April 9th.	„ 10th.	„ 11th.	„ 12th.	„ 13th.	„ 14th.
Wind. Movement in 24 hours.	Miles.	251·1	163·2	100·3	104·2	89·5	137·9
Wind. General Direction.		N. N. W.; W. N. W.	N. W.	N. W. W.; N. W.	N. W.; N. E.; N. W.	S. E.; S. S. W.; W. S. S. W.	S. E.; S. W.; N. W.
Minimum Temperature of the Air, read at 9½ A. M.	°	73·8	73·5	72·0	73·5	74·8	74·0
Maximum Temperature of the Air, read at 9½ A. M. on following day.	°	85·4	85·2	85·5	84·5	85·5	86·4
Mean Daily values, derived from 24 hourly observations. Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =8parts.)		1·0	2·5	2·0	0·3	1·6	0·3
Relative Humidity of Air.		0·735	·732	·752	·804	·835	·806
Dew point.	°	70·1	69·2	69·6	71·8	73·1	73·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer.	°	72·9	72·2	72·3	73·7	74·7	75·0
Temperature of the Air.	°	79·4	78·9	78·6	78·5	78·9	80·0
Barometer corrected to 32° Fahr.	inches	29.780	·809	·784	·728	·783	·797

DHOLLERA AND FAIR DHOLLERA.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following:—All your readers must have observed the oft quoted words "Fair Dhollera" in your columns. Some, perhaps, have never given them a thought, others have for a moment wondered what they meant, then passed them as *something in trade*, and consequently, incomprehensible or not worthy of their attention. Others again, who know what is implied by them, and that Dhollera is a place that gives its name to by far the greater portion of the cotton that leaves this Presidency, form exalted ideas of its size and importance. To them, imagination pictures a busy and crowded seaport, its piers covered with cotton bales, its merchants rolling in wealth, and its inhabitants in general an active enterprising people like the citizens of Bombay. How different is the reality! Call up to your recollection, oh reader! who has travelled in India, the filthiest village it was ever your fate to pass through, and you, oh! untravelled one, conjure up before you the last pigsty you set eyes on before you left happy, happy England, and both of you will have a general idea of this charming spot. At a distance your judgment on it is much more favourable, but you no sooner get within a hundred yards of the outskirts of the village, than the truth of the above becomes unpleasantly certain; you are greeted with smells of every description and kind, and the tumbledown wretched appearance of the place astonishes you. Dhollera, like the general run of villages in Guzerat, is composed of long rows of mud and brick (cemented with mud) hovels, built without any regard to order, on either side of filthy streets, just left wide enough to allow a cart to pass along them, with here and there a better looking one-storied house, where a fat Banian passes his days thinking of rupees and cotton. There is no drainage attempted, although it can boast of a Municipality. Every house has its cess-pool, a large hole dug in the ground partially covered by the building it belongs to, and the rest of it encroaching on the street and left open for the benefit of your nasal organ and the pigs. Hundreds of these beastly animals, together with Brahmani bulls, cows, goats, used up donkies, and parriah dogs, roam about all through the village and contest the right of way with you in a most unpleasant manner. All these animals are fed and protected by the Mahajuns (merchant class) who are all powerful in these districts; so much so, indeed, that the usually unruly "coolie" succumbs to them, exists on a vegetable diet, permits these pets of the rich to destroy his property without injuring them, and respects animal life in general as if he were a Brahmin. But these are not *all* the unpleasantaries of this *Dholorous* place. There are more and greater ones. All through the year the Dholleraite is forced to drink a brackish mud-coloured liquid, about the consistency of milk, which he calls water, but which other mortals would call mud and water. As the dry season advances this delightful beverage becomes scarce and more scarce, till the lake-like tank of the village is converted into a few muddy pools, from which the inhabitants in the early morning scoop out a scanty supply. From this *great* drawback I turn to the other plagues of the place. Hot winds and dust. These come together, and are occasionally intolerable. It is impossible to keep anything free of dust for a minute. You smell it, taste it, feel it night and day. Now the air seems full of it, and you are almost blinded; then you are comparatively free of it, and you see it speeding along the plain, circling higher and higher as it moves on its course; till it appears like a gigantic pillar joining earth and sky. Besides this phenomenon of the duststorm or shaitan, Dhollera can boast of another, the miraj. The country for miles in every direction being an immense sandy plain, with portions here and there encrusted with salt, and during the dry season, when the miraj is seen in perfection, quite destitute of vegetation, makes it particularly suited to bring about these extraordinary delusions. I have witnessed some that have almost made me doubt my senses; I seemed to be surrounded by the ocean, long rows of cotton carts appeared like huge rocks rolling along through the deep, cattle and men seemed monsters of another world struggling with the wave, villages looked like immense island cities, and the village temple was transformed into a second St. Paul's. But Dhollera is associated with cotton not with mirajes, shaitans, and such like, and I shall disappoint the reader if I do not mention this king of staples very little (and that little is bad) is grown within twelve miles of the village, and the visitor to Dhollera sees cotton in the same state that the Bombay merchants does at Colaba, baled. Long strings of camels and carts laden with it in this form can be seen in every direction, conveying to this great centre of the cotton trade in this zilla, but as soon as it reaches the village you lose sight of it. It is stored in large enclosures walled in with mud walls about ten feet high. Here the merchant examines the bales and makes his bargain with the middleman or Vakharee (the go-between merchant and cultivator). It is then put in carts and conveyed up to the bunder or pier, or more properly speaking, beach. But this journey is not accomplished without infinite trouble. The road the whole way is bad enough, but when you come within a mile of the landing place the cart-wheels sink into mud up to their axles, and the unfortunate bullocks are little less than dead when they reach the end of their journey. As soon as the pattimar receives its burden, it sails next tide with its precious freight to Bombay, whence "Fair Dhollera" is sent to every corner of the civilized world, either in its natural or manufactured state. I have often wondered why Government or a Joint Stock Company do not build a good broad pile pier at this port. In consequence of the difficulties above-mentioned the charge for cartage to the boats is so heavy, that merchants would gladly avail themselves of the pier and in return pay such a toll as would give an excellent percentage on the outlay. If instead of getting up gigantic Reclamation Companies and rotten Financials, the Bombay capitalists had paid attention to such matters as this, they would have done much more to enrich the country and themselves.

FORT POLICE COURT.—16TH APRIL.

(BEFORE DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, ESQ.)

SUSPECTED OF THEFT.—A seaman of the British ship Victoria Bridge, named Diogo Gracias, was charged with having in his possession a quantity of sugar, suspected to have been stolen. The prisoner stated that he took the stolen article from on board his vessel without the captain's permission. The captain of the Victoria Bridge, who was present in Court, said that the prisoner was a very faithful servant, and he did not wish to press the charge against him. His Worship had no alternative but to discharge him with a caution.

THEFT.—Bicka Govind was placed at the bar, charged with stealing a saree worth Rs. 2, belonging to one Mahadoo Luxamon. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to the House of Correction for fourteen days with hard labour.

STEALING RINGS—Gunoo Kundoo pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing a pair of silver toe-rings, worth two rupees, and seven rupees in cash, the property of one Cheemee, woman. He was sent to the House of Correction with hard labour for one month.

DESERTION.—William Atkinson, seaman of the British ship Bates Family, was yesterday placed at the bar of the police, charged as above.

Mr. William Haggan, master of the Bates Family, stated that on Sunday night last, about 12 o'clock, he heard a disturbance on deck. His chief officer and a few men had got into a boat alongside the vessel, and he asked them the cause for their so doing. They told him they were going in search of Atkinson who had deserted, taking three boats with him, which were alongside the ship. Yesterday morning witness received information of the prisoner having been apprehended. The prisoner's conduct on board had been very bad.

The chief officer stated that on Sunday night last, be missed three boats which were alongside the vessel, two of them belonged to their ship and one belonged to the ship of Captain Salt. As the prisoner was not found on board at that time, witness and others went in search of him, and found all the three boats on the prongs. Witness brought back the boats to the vessel, and made a report to the water police about the prisoner having deserted.

Mr. Way, water police constable, said that in consequence of information received by him he apprehended the prisoner yesterday morning at the "Royal Oak" at Dhobie Talao. Witness told the prisoner that he had instructions to apprehend him as a deserter. The latter denied that he belonged to the ship.

His Worship convicted the offender and sentenced him to be imprisoned for six weeks in the House of Correction with hard labour.

The prisoner was also charged with destroying a coat and a shirt, worth Rs. 10, belonging to Messrs. Way and Chapman, water police constables, while in execution of their duty. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge, and was fined ten rupees, which sum was ordered to be paid to the constables.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—16TH APRIL.

(BEFORE F L. BROWN, ESQ.)

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.—Alexander Cameron was charged with committing house-breaking, and with the theft of a gold watch, chain, and appendages, and some articles of wearing-apparel, of the aggregate value of Rs. 346-12, the property of Mr. Leon Desmarais, a draftsman in the employ of Mr. W. J. Addis, Civil Engineer.

The prosecutor lives with Mr. Dixon, an Assistant to Mr. Addis, in Chunam Kiln Lane, off Grant Road. On the night of Friday the 13th inst., about 12 o'clock, he went to bed in his room on the upper floor of the house, which has a compound, and the outer doors of which were all left open that night. The following morning, about 7 o'clock, he missed his property from different parts of his room. The gold watch was in the pocket of his waist-coat, which was left upon the bed near him. About 9 o'clock the same morning, the police brought the prisoner and the property to him, the latter of which he claimed as his. It appeared that the prisoner was employed by Mr. Dixon in his workshops about two months ago; he then got his meals in Mr. Dixon's house, and was well acquainted with it.

Constable James Brown stated that, while going his rounds about half-past 2 A. M. on the 14th instant, near the Moombadevi Chowkey, he met the prisoner, whom the knew, and a man named King. Mr. Brown stopped the prisoner and took him into the Moombadevi Chowkey, where he searched him and found the articles above mentioned. He said those things were his own. The next morning, in consequence of information received, Mr. Brown took the prisoner and the property to the house of Mr. Dixon, where he saw the prosecutor. The latter claimed the several articles found with the prisoner.

His Worship committed the prisoner to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

ASSAULT.—Ramsing Mungulsing and two others were charged with assaulting one Bahadoorsing Joharsing.

Mr. Nusserwanjee, pleader, for the prosecution.

Mr. Ansell, solicitor, for the defence.

The prosecutor stated that he was in the service of a Parsee residing at Gowalla Tank. On the 12th ultimo, at noon, as he was returning home from this Court, with one Nowrojee, Parsee, he stopped at a shop in Bhendy Bazar. He saw the defendants there; the third seized him by his hand and gave him a slap in the face, while the other two struck him several blows, from one of which his elbow bled. The second defendant struck him with a stick on the leg, and he was obliged to sit down.

In cross-examination by Mr. Ansell, the prosecutor admitted that he was in this Court on the 12th ultimo, to answer a charge brought against him by the first defendant, and that he was fined three rupees on conviction of the charge.

His Worship was of opinion, upon the whole of the evidence adduced for the prosecution and the defence, that the charge was proved; and the three defendants were fined Rs. 5 each.

THEFT.—Salay Mahomed Haroon was charged with stealing some gold ornaments, of the value of Rs. 25, the property of Rahimtoola Hajee.

Last night the prosecutor, who had gone out to see a friend, returned home about half-past 11 o'clock, and was standing near the street door of his house, speaking to a friend. He then saw a man go upstairs into his house, and he followed him. The man broke open his door, took out a box from under his (prosecutor's) cot, and, removing it to the window, was about to throw it into the street, when the prosecutor seized him and gave him in charge of a policeman.

His Worship convicted the prisoner and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for three months.

THEFT.—Euljee Cooverjee was finally placed before His Worship this day on a charge of stealing a number of articles, of the aggregate value of Rs. 9,409, the property of Ardasir Hormusjee Wadia, Esq. Mr. James McIntyre, inspector of police, and three other witnesses were examined for the prosecution in corroboration of the evidence already published in our columns. His Worship committed the prisoner to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions.

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LAW.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—April 16.

(Before the Hon'ble Commissioner Mr. Justice Couch.)

In re Nurrotumdass Luckmidass and Nurseydass Bhugwandass.

In this case the insolvents came up on the second hearing, their case having been referred to the Examiner when last before the Court in consequence of the opposing creditor, Dadabhoy Lulloobhoy, through his counsel, having alleged that the petitioners were guilty of misconduct in contracting debts without having at that time any reasonable or probable prospect of paying the same.

Mr. McCulloch supported the insolvents.

Mr. Mayhew opposed on behalf of Dadabhoy Lulloobhoy.

The learned counsel for the opposing creditor requested the Hon'ble Commissioner to look through the notes of the Examiner with the view of seeing whether that officer had taken evidence in respect to certain objections raised on behalf of the opposing creditor.

The Hon. Commissioner did not consider that it was in accordance with the practice of the Court to do so.

The Official Assignee, on being appealed to by the Court, said that his experience of six years enabled him to say that it was contrary to the practice.

The Hon. Commissioner said as that was the case, he did not feel disposed to introduce a novel practice; and therefore they must adopt the report of the Examiner.

Mr. Mayhew remarked that if his Lordship took the report it would show that the entry alluded to was a false one and not a fraudulent one, inasmuch as an individual was described in the schedule as Luckmidass Muckoondass, when in fact it was a compound name representing two different persons.

The Hon. Commissioner observed that there was nothing very unusual in that, and that in all probability it was the name of a firm.

Mr. Mayhew complained that the Examiner had refused to take evidence in respect to all the objections raised.

The Hon. Commissioner understood from the report that the Examiner had all the witnesses before him which the opposing creditor wished to have examined, so far as he was entitled, and that on that evidence he had found that the alleged entries were not false.

Mr. Mayhew still urged that he refused to take evidence on certain points.

The Hon. Commissioner said that must be ascertained, though he could not conceive that he would have done so.

The Examiner, Mr. Cooper, was then sent for, as was also Mr. McCulloch, who had left the Court for a short time.

The Hon. Commissioner then explained that the opposing creditor had filed certain notices of objections to the schedule as to contracting debts without the reasonable probability of their being able to pay the same. The Examiner had said that the objections were made under too vague terms and that they did not specify anything in particular. It had never been intended when the order of the Court was made to refer the case to the Examiner that the opposing creditor was to have a roving enquiry, it was for him to state specially what these objections were, but it appeared to him (the learned Commissioner) that they were following the same course before the Examiner as they had followed when before the Court. It was the intention of the Court that they should state what they relied upon.

Mr. Cooper here came into Court when his Lordship explained what had taken place.

The Examiner stated that certain objections had been made by the opposing creditor as to false entries having been made in the schedule, and the second was as to the insolvents having misconducted themselves by having incurred debts without there being reasonable or probable hope of their being able to pay the same. The allegations were of a general nature, and he declined to take evidence on certains points which were not specified.

The Hon. Commissioner held that the Examiner had pursued the proper course, and that it was not intended that he should enquire into matters which were not specified in the objections. His Lordship explained that there was a great difference in what was laid down as gross misconduct and merely misconduct in the sense in which it was meant in the present case. The Court was of opinion that the opposition had altogether failed in proving the objections raised; therefore the insolvent would be discharged and the opposing creditor would have to pay the costs of counsel on the present occasion

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—16th April.

(Before J. F. Hore, Esq.)

Meeya Habeeboolla Sallaybhoy vs. Shaik Tyeb Mahomed Alli and others.

Mr. Hormusjee for the plaintiff, and Mr. Jehanghir for the defendants.

This action was brought to recover Rs. 600, being the balance due on a promissory note for Rs. 1,200 given by the defendants to the plaintiff on the 27th October 1865. The defendants agreed to pay the amount in six months by monthly instalments of Rs. 200 each. In the event of their failing to pay an instalment on the due date, the plaintiff was at liberty to recover by action the instalment which might be due, together with the costs. Should the plaintiff, in the event of their failing to pay one instalment, bring an action for the whole amount, they were to pay the same together with the costs.

Evidence was gone into on both sides. The first three instalments had been paid; and the defendants' case was that the fourth instalment was tendered on the 27th February last, and again on the following day, but that the plaintiff refused to receive it. It was submitted for the defendants that the first three instalments were received after the due dates; and that, although the amount of the fourth instalment was tendered at the proper time, the plaintiff refused to receive it and brought this action out of sheer animosity.

His Honor, in giving judgment, remarked that the chief question in the case was, whether, upon the construction of the promissory note, the six months not having expired, the plaintiff was at liberty to recover the whole of the balance? and, whether the defendants had not proved that the tender of the fourth instalment was made on the due date? The note itself provides that in the event of the defendants making default in the payment of an instalment on the due date, the plaintiff is at liberty to recover by action the instalment which may be due; and it goes on to provide that, should they fail to pay one instalment, and the plaintiff bring an action for the whole amount, they would pay the same together with the costs. The fourth instalment, not having been paid, His Honor was of opinion that the plaintiff was at liberty to bring an action for the whole of the balance due to him. The second question in the case was, whether it was sufficiently proved that the defendants made a tender of Rs. 200 on the 27th Febrary last? His Honor thought that the evidence on this point was very weak, and the witnesses could not give any reason for their recollecting the English date, while it was shown that they were in the habit of keeping their memoranda according to the native dates. There was, besides, no possible explanation why the plaintiff should refuse to receive the instalment. The consequence was that the defendants had failed to prove what was necessary for them to prove. The Court, therefore, gave a verdict for the plaintiff for Rs. 600 and costs.

B. and A. Hormusjee vs. Govindram Vykoontram.

Mr. Kelly appeared for the plaintiffs.

The plaintiff in this case was Ardasir Hormusjee Wadia, Esq., trading under the name and style of B. and A. Hormusjee; and sought to recover from the defendant the sum of Rs. 1,000, being the amount due to him at the foot of a promissory note dated the 7th August 1865, payable to him or his order on demand.

Mr. Kelly stated that a balance of account had been settled between the parties for goods sold by the plaintiffs, and that the defendant had given four promissory notes, two of which had been paid. This action was brought on the third note. Since coming into Court Mr. Kelly understood that the defendant had paid Rs. 1,000 into Court, but he would still take a verdict for that amount.

Nanabhoy Jeewunjee proved service of summons upon the defendant, whom he pointed out to a bailiff of the Court.

Rustomjee Bhickajee, a piece-goods clerk in the service of the plaintiffs, saw the note before the Court executed by the defendant. The money was still due.

His Honor gave a verdict for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(From Our Own Correspondents.)

BARODA, 14th April.

Why is the title of a Malay Prince like a couple of departed Scotchmen? *Ans.* Because its Tumongong, (two mon gone). This is *apropos* of the visit of the worthy ruler of Johore to our ally, the Guicowar. There was some mistake, I believe, about the train by which the visitor arrived, he was expected in the middle of Sunday last, but did not come till the evening, and consequently caused a little confusion in the arrangements for his reception. I understand that he did not at all approve of the Guicowar's hospitality, and that he was put into a dirty room, containing a chair and a charpoy, but no washing apparatus. This, perhaps, would not be very dreadful for one of our natives, but the Tumongong is exceedingly civilized in his habits and manners, dressing much like an Englishman, and adopting English customs. He is a gentleman and eats his dinner like a Christian, though, being a Mussulman, he has his meat killed according to form, and touches no fermented liquor. The object of native hospitality appears to be twofold, first to exalt and flatter your guest, if you want to get anything out of him, or if he is much superior in rank; second, to humiliate and show off your arrogance, if the visitor be an equal or inferior. My impression is that His Highness of Johore, having come here with little state and without jewels, and purple, and fine linen, experienced but a very chill reception, and scant courtesy. Be that as it may, he certainly left the Guicowar, and was put up by a gentleman in the cantonment. I believe he had a look at the city, and witnessed a cheetah hunt; and this is about all he saw of Guzerat.

We are beginning to get hot here now, though the nights and mornings are still cool and pleasant. Punkahs and kuskus tatties are being put up in the barracks, which will, I hope, keep the Europeans as cool as it is possible to keep them. All in the cantonment are healthy and strong, but I heard yesterday that two or three natives had fallen victims to cholera in the crowded part of the city. This is probably always the case. The filth and utter disregard of all sanitary precautions in native bazaars, particularly in independent states, sets health at defiance, and I wonder that Baroda is not attacked by a regular plague. It is all very well as long as one keeps to the main roads, but the back slums are shocking. These are about three miles from cantonments fortunately, so that there is not much communication, except, indeed, what is occasioned by the establishment of a native school of one hundred and ten children in the heart of the Artillery lines. Fancy all these dirty little wretches assembling in one of the barracks daily, crowding in from the thickest of the city bazaars, and kept for hours at school, without a single building being set apart for inevitable purposes. The state of affairs may readily be imagined. It is a Government school, and contains two principal classes, one for instruction in English, the other for vernacular studies. I believe that its establishment, in the very centre of the European lines, is considered to be merely a temporary measure, and that it is to be removed as soon as a building is erected for it somewhere else; but as that building is not yet founded, nor indeed, do I think, is the actual site chosen, the school will afford valuable statistical evidence to the medical authorities as to the contagious or infectious nature of cholera and other diseases during this season. This matter has, I hear, been specially reported to Government, but hitherto without result.

We have no ice yet, but the manager expects to begin to supply soon. It is said that he ran out of ammonia and has to get up a fresh supply. I don't know if that is really the case or not. He means to supply Baroda, Surat, and Ahmedabad, and at a very fairly cheap rate. He has put up the machine with great success, and we are looking forward eagerly to cold-liquor and ice-puddings.

We have a funny rule at our Post Office, which might be altered with great advantage to the community. If the evening letters are not ready for distribution by 8 P. M., they are delayed till the following morning, even though the servants of expectant recipients are ready and waiting for them. Now, the train is due at Baroda at 6-21 P. M. and is frequently late, so that this troublesome delay is of constant occurrence. The limit should be fixed at 9 P. M. instead of 8, and then we should rarely have reason to complain. When this circumstance happens, as it did last night, on the arrival of the English mail, it is very annoying. I have nothing else to chronicle this week, except it be that Mr. Rainford, who is now engaged in painting some diamonds belonging to the Guicowar, shot fourteen black buck in two days, which is good sport.

CORRESPONDENCE.

QUARANTINE IN THE HARBOUR.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—It will, I hope, relieve your anxiety on the subject of quarantine regulations for the Bombay Harbour, to learn that a Quarantine Bill was referred by Government for the opinions of Dr. Leith, Dr. Hewlett, and myself in the month of August last. It was promptly reported on by us; but as it contains certain penal clauses, the sanction of the Government of India was necessary to its introduction in the Legislative Council.

This I believe is the sole cause of delay in the matter.

I may add that on the recent arrival of the *Octavia* with small-pox on board, I again, at Dr. Hewlett's request, made an urgent representation to Government, and within a few days past have concluded certain necessary arrangements in the matter with the Harbour Board.

I shall be much obliged by your placing at my disposal the information you have received as to infected buggalows having recently arrived in the Port, and as to the alleged exposure of a corpse at Moody Bay.

It must rather surprise the public, I fancy, to learn that the *Octavia* and her crew were placed in complete quarantine.

Many of us think very differently.

The writer of the article in your issue of to-day will pardon me for suggesting that before accusing Government and public officials of criminal negligence and indifference it would have been as well to get up his facts.

I need not tell you that I am at all times ready to give what information I possess.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner.

THE PARSEES IN CHINA.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—There is at present going on amongst your Gujarati contemporaries a discussion about the slavish custom which prevents Parsee females from tasting with their husbands the advantages of distant travelling. This evil custom was disregarded by Dr. Burjorjee Dorabjee, who took his whole family to England. Ever since that time there has been going on between the Parsees a struggle of contrary opinions. The Parsees of the new school are endeavouring to release their females from household captivity, which has been consigned to them by the ignorance and superstition of the Parsees of the old school. The clamorous outpourings of the latter had subsided into mere murmurs after England had welcomed and received into her bosom about a dozen Parsee ladies whom the hands of their husbands had redeemed from abject thraldom, when they again became vehement and uproarious during the last month, when a Parsee lady accompanied her husband to China—an instance never before heard of. In my humble opinion the Parsee lady, who has thus abandoned her home, parents, friends, and relatives, to lead a solitary life in the commercial town of Amoy has done to the Parsees incalculable service. I am not one of those headstrong reformers, who, not caring for the future, plunge themselves headlong into irremediable errors which cost them many a pang at the end; nor am I one of the disciples of the old school, who relish to satisfy its orthodox principles.

A thick mist hangs over China, which makes the interior impervious to the gaze of the distant spectator, who if he sees it must see at the disagreeable cost of personal experience. The state of Parsee society in England is an honour to the whole nation; and happy the woman who moves in that hallowed sphere of liberty. The state of Parsee society in China is an indelible stigma on the Parsee name, and fortunate the woman who abashes by her presence the slaves to riot, debauchery, and licentiousness, arrogance pedantry and conceit.

Permit me to say before your readers some scenes that I have witnessed during my short stay in China. After having shortly arrived from England in —— last, I was requested by a Parsee firm to take immediate despatch to China. Filled with the most sanguine hopes I even accepted a pittance of Rs. 125 a month as a general clerk. I landed at Hongkong after a voyage of 22 days and after a short interval I found myself in a neat little office in the company of nine Parsee clerks. It was about ten in the morning and our head was not yet in office. At ten his headship entered pacing the hall with leisurely steps. We made him a very courtly bow but was with silent contempt not returned. In the evening I asked the companions of my craft the reason why his headship had pertinaciously refused to accept the flattering bows of his obsequious servants? When lo! astounding news was broken to me, I was told that by the virtue of my office I had incurred the appellation of a *Possa* and his headship being the *Massa*, by the laws of the Celestial realm, would not condescend to return my humble salute. This odious distinction, though no way injurious, was galling to the pride of a person like me, who had in him a sprinkling of English education. I discontinued to *salaam* my superior, who one day told me with malicious *hauteur* and bare-faced impudence, that I was contumacious. From that day began the quarrel between me and my superior, who wished me to tacitly smart under the insults which he flung at me with a bountiful hand. The proud *Massa* like an Eastern tyrant offers to his *Possa* a most brutal treatment. The poor *Possa* must drudge like the ploughman's ox eleven or twelve hours a day. I have had an ocular proof of a fellow clerk attacked with a burning fever made to work in his bed on a mail day for six wearisome hours by his inhuman master. So much for the arrogance, pedantry, and conceit and tyranny of the Parsee *Possa*.

All the Parsees who go to China leave their family behind. With the exception of a few, the generality of Parsees in China divests itself of all sense of shame, sense of honour, and sense of religion. In public places are to be seen old Parsees with prostitutes by their sides, cursing and abusing each other. The scene that ensues there is an eye-sore to society. Morality is there violated and decency outraged. The dire and virulent consequences of immorality rage amongst these unfortunate people with terrible violence, which snaps asunder the last chord of their ill-spent lives and cuts them off from the enjoyment of all earthly hopes. Such is the gloomy picture which a sense of duty and truth would not allow me to withhold from your readers. The noble example set by the Parsee husband must be followed by all the Parsees who have occasion to go to China, that thereby the stigma which rests on the Parsee name may be blotted out.

AFRASHIAB.

SLAUGHTER OF MONKEYS BY THE MUNICIPALITY AT KISHNAGHUR.

To the Editor of the Englishman.

Sir,—We, the inhabitants of Kishnaghur and Goary, beg most respectfully to bring to your notice, that you would be kind enough to insert the following lines into your much esteemed paper (the *Englishman*) and thereby ever oblige us.

To Lord H. Ulick Browne,
President of the Municipal Committee.

The humble memorial of the inhabitants of Kishnaghur and Goary respectfully showeth;—

That your memorialists are aggrieved at the unjust order issued by the Municipal Commissioners for the extirpation of the race of monkeys, and that they therefore beg leave to lay the following memorial before the Municipal Committee for their due consideration and orders.

The monkeys are considered as sacred to Rama, one of our incarnate gods. The Hindoos of all ages have considered the destruction of these animals, not only as impious and irreligious, but an act sufficient to draw down on their heads the wrath of the gods, and consequently overwhelming calamities. When, therefore, an order for their extirpation is issued, it is a direct assault upon their religious feelings and creed, and an unwarranted interference with their religion. Your memorialists beg leave to remind you, that the principles upon which the British Government in India has acted, from its foundation up to this day, are non-interference with the religious creeds and notions of the Hindoos, and that if such orders are issued by the Municipal Committee, your memorialists are justified in saying that the order is against the fundamental policy of the Government, and therefore in every respect illegal.

Your memorialists are aware, that a petition was presented by some Young Bengals for the extirpation of monkeys; but the Municipality should have inquired, whether a considerable portion of the community presented that petition and whether the generality entertained views directly opposed to the ends of that petition. If the views of the whole or the greater portion of the population should be at all consulted in framing Municipal regulations, your memorialists are of opinion, that the Municipality acted in utter disregard of their views in ordering the monkeys to be shot.

It might be urged against this memorial, that the monkeys caused damage to fruits and leaves of trees, and that therefore they ought to be killed. Your memorialists, however, beg to state, that the depredation of fruits, &c., caused by monkeys is very inconsiderable. The only food of monkeys is vegetables, but although it is said that their consumption of vegetables causes much inconvenience to people, it is an undeniable fact that vegetables in the town of Kishnaghur are as cheap and abundant as in any of the other towns of Bengal, where there are no monkeys. The Municipality will, therefore, see what inconsiderable loss and consequent damage is caused by these otherwise harmless brutes, and that therefore the remedy is totally uncalled for by and worse than the evil. If such small amount of mischief caused by monkeys should call for interference from the Municipality, your memorialists do not know but that the Municipality might be next induced to issue an order for the extirpation of all birds which peck at and eat flowers and fruits. The pitiable cries uttered by the monkeys at the time they are shot, and the expedients adopted by them in order to save themselves from imminent death, are sufficient to soften the most obdurate hearts. The intelligence manifested by them claims them next to man in the animal world, and their useless destruction must be considered not only as cruel but sinful. Your memorialists humbly submit, that the energy and resources of the Municipal Committee may be better and more worthily spent than in issuing orders for the destruction of monkeys. The town of Kishnaghur expects much at their hands, and therefore cannot take this as an earnest of the zeal and unusefulness of the Municipality.

In conclusion, your memorialists beg leave to request, that should this memorial fail to meet with the desired attention, it may be sent to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal for His Honor's consideration, and that their only prayer then is, that the order for the extirpation of monkeys be suspended until the Lieutenant-Governor's orders and opinion may be known.

THE INHABITANTS OF KISHNAGHUR.

BENGAL.

The following is the result of the public Opium sale held yesterday at the Exchange Rooms:—

	Chests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Proceeds.
Behar......	2,000	1,560	1,530	1,544-12-0	30,89,500
Benares....	1,330	1,525	1,505	1,512-6-9½	20,11,525

—*Englishman, April* 10.

We regret to learn that cholera has made its appearance among the men of the 26th N. I. We are not, however, at all surprised at it; for to be placed in a standing camp at this season of the year in Calcutta, would be sufficient to depress the physique of the healthiest regiment, under the most favourable circumstances. The 26th N. I. have but just arrived from Bhootan; they have been in camp since October last, and underwent a great deal of fatigue at Dewangiri and elsewhere; and their present exposure to the sun is as inconsiderate and cruel as it is unnecessary.

The officers are, we understand, in a most uncomfortable state, and were it not for the kindness of the officers of the 36th N. I., who have given up to them half the only house at Allipore, they too would be under canvas.—*Id.*

Young Bengal.—Yesterday morning three members of the estate of Adolescent Bengal, made their appearance before the Magistrate at the Police Court, charged with being so much "overtook in drink" as to be incapacitated from taking care of themselves. They were evidently suffering from the effects of their potations; and, although dressed very gaily and highly dandified, were evidently in a state of semi-beeriness. Pretty glasses of fashion and mould of form *they* looked after their night's repose in the "Hotel Lynam." They were partially broken on the wheel of bad fortune and amerced in the sum of rupees two each.—*Hurkaru, April* 10.

With reference to the question as to whether there would be any objection to placing the persons and property of minor landholders under the Civil Courts in preference to the Collectors, the Board of Revenue, we observe, have stated that in Bengal, the tendency of legislation has been consistently the other way, various modern laws having imposed, rather upon the Collectors than upon either Judges or Magistrates, the management of landed property. The Board see no reason for recommending any departure from this policy. Doubtless it is peculiarly adapted to the circumstances of the permanent settlement of this Province, but in any case, the Board considered such duties more congruous to the executive character of a Collector's functions than to the judicial office.—*Id.*

The rebel Omer Singh, brother of the celebrated Cowar Singh of Juggodispoor, in Arrah, and who was supposed to have died during the mutiny, is now living in Nepal, where he has acquired several zemindaries, and has built a large house. There is a strong rumour that he is as disaffected as ever, and that he writes frequently to his former friends at Arrah in order to get information and to keep up his old influence. Should this report prove true, it would be well for the authorities to have a sharp eye to his proceedings.—*Indian Daily News, April* 10.

We have received a letter from the Commissioner of Police inviting our co operation towards the prevention of the practices of hook-swinging *banfora* and other self-torture which disfigure the *Churruck* festival. The success which attended the efforts of Government last year in suppressing the cruel ceremonies of the *Churruck*, inspires us with a hope that no difficulty will be experienced in carrying out this year its benevolent design. There is, we may say, but one feeling among the educated and enlightened natives on the subject of the revolting practices connected with the *Churruck*, and we hope they will each, according to his own influence, endeavour to prevent the revival of a custom which is indeed a reproach to humanity. We need hardly add that no interference is intended with the worship or the *mela*, or the innocent amusements of the occasion.—*Hindoo Patriot, April* 9.

CONSTRUCTION OF BARRACKS FOR SINGLE AND MARRIED MEN.

(*From the Supplement to the Gazette of India, April* 7.)

Colonel Crommelin having been specially appointed to consider and report on the numerous important questions of barrack buildings for European troops in India, has submitted reports on the principles that should be adopted in designing barracks for single men and married men.

Under the orders laid down by Her Majesty's Government, the proposals on these points have been submitted for the consideration of the Sanitary Commission for Bengal, and the report of this body has been received by the Government of India.

The Governor General in Council likewise directed that Colonel Crommelin's memoranda should be forwarded for the criticisms and suggestions of the principal Local Governments, and the opinions of all of them have been received. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in Bombay and the Sanitary Commission for Bombay have also recorded their opinions on the subjects discussed by Colonel Crommelin.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, and the other members of the Governor General's Council, have likewise stated their conclusions on the main principles of construction that have to be determined in dealing finally with this subject.

The Governor General in Council, after a very careful consideration of all the various opinions contained in the many valuable papers that have been contributed by the authorities above named, has adopted the conclusions, which will now be stated in detail, on the several points that rise in connexion with the subject.

It will be convenient to quote each of the proposals made by Lieutenant Colonel Crommelin, separately, and in the order in which they are treated in the recapitulation of his reports, and then to record a brief summary of the opinions of the several authorities who have been consulted and finally the conclusions of the Government of India upon each point:—

BARRACKS FOR UNMARRIED SOLDIERS.

Proposal No. I.

That the preparation of the detailed design for the barracks to be constructed at each station be left to the local Officers, the several rules and principles of design being laid down for their guidance, and specimen plans of barracks, suitable for different localities, being furnished to them.

This proposal has met with general assent. The Government North-Western Provinces, however, considers that no latitude whatever should be allowed; that there are but few officers who can furnish good designs; and that the safest way is to provide standard plans of all barrack buildings.

The Government of Bombay agrees to the proposal, provided the designs, as completed by local officers, are submitted for approval on sanitary points before being put in execution.

The Government of Madras agrees, but questions the policy of having standard plans at all.

Conclusion of the Government of India.

Having in view the instructions of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, in regard to standard plans, as conveyed in his despatch dated 16th June 1864, and specially in that portion of it (paragraph 5) which relates to the adaptation of such standards to local circumstances; and taking into consideration the impossibility of determining one or even several standard plans that shall meet every requirement over all parts of our Indian possessions, the Government of India is of opinion that, if the general rules and principles to be observed in barrack construction be laid down, and if specimen plans suitable for different localities be provided, the preparation of designs for particular barracks may be properly left to the local officers. All such designs will, of course, be reviewed by the local Governments or Administrations before sanction is given for carrying them out, and the ordinary rules that determine the authority by which the estimates may be passed will be attended to; and if a deviation from any of the general principles be desired by any local Government, a reference of the subject must be made to the Government of India.

Proposal No. II

That save in exceptional instances, barracks be constructed to hold no more than half a Company or Troop, or at most a full Company or Troop, in each building; or in other words, that the number of men to be placed under one roof should be about 40 or 50 and should not exceed 100.

The Sanitary Commission for Bengal concurs in this proposal.

The Governments of Madras and North-Western Provinces prefer full Company barracks as being more suited to the organization of a regiment.

The Government and Sanitary Commission of Bombay would have half-Company barracks as the rule, but the Commander-in-Chief of Bombay prefers quarter-Company buildings.

The Government of Bengal prefers barracks large enough to hold a Wing or even a full Regiment.

The Government of Punjaub advocates the cottage system or small buildings, each capable of containing only 16 men.

Conclusion of the Government of India.

The Government of India is of opinion that the balance of the arguments which have been brought forward on this all-important point, is in favour of buildings of moderate size, suitably arranged to meet the present organization of the several Arms of the service; because discipline can be more efficiently mained in them than in very small buildings; because they admit of a sufficient, though not excessive, sub-division of the men, and of better ventilation than large or than even small buildings; and because they do not necessitate the occupation of an undue extent of ground.

For a Regiment of Infantry, therefore, half-Company barracks should be provided as the rule; but barracks for whole Companies are admissible when convenience requires their adoption, as in a fort. Anything in excess of whole Company barracks should only be resorted to when they are indispensable.

For a Regiment of Cavalry, barracks, each sufficiently large for a Troop, should be adopted.

For a Light Field Battery of Artillery, there should be three barracks, one for each division.

For a Garrison Battery of Artillery, there may be one or two barracks, as from local circumstances may be found most convenient.

By the above arrangements, the numbers that will be collected under one roof will be, in the case of the Infantry and Artillery, about 44 men, and in the case of the Cavalry, about 66 men.

The above conclusion accords with the recommendation of the Royal Commission appointed in England to enquire into the sanitary state of the Army in India.

Proposal No. III.

That barrack rooms capable of accommodating from 16 to 20 men be adopted in preference to rooms of a smaller size; that, as a general rule, therefore, four rooms be provided for a Company of Infantry, three or four for a Troop of Cavalry, six for a Light Field Battery, and three or four for a Garrison Company of Artillery.

This proposal is generally agreed to, the only dissentients being the Commander-in-Chief in Bombay, who would not put more than 10 or 12 men in a room, and the Government of Punjaub, which mainly on moral grounds advocates a still greater sub-division, even to placing only four men in a room.

Conclusion of the Government of India.

The Government of India approves of Lieutenant Colonel Crommelin's proposal which provides four rooms for a Company of Infantry and six rooms for a Battery of Light Field Artillery. Three rooms are sufficient for a Troop of Cavalry; three rooms should also suffice for a Garrison Company of Artillery, except where two barracks are provided, in which case, there should be two rooms in each barrack, or in all four for the whole Company.

The precise proportion of single men per Company, Troop, or Battery, to be provided for, has not yet been definitely decided; but the number of men to be placed in each room according to the above arrangement will never be less than 16 or more than 24.

This conclusion also accords with the general recommendation of the Royal Sanitary Commission.

Proposal No. IV.

That double-storied barracks, in which both floors are to be used as dromitories, be constructed at Hill Stations, or at places where there may be special reasons for adopting them; that barracks on one floor only be considered generally preferable to the above; but that double-storied barracks, in which the upper floors only are used as dormitories, and the lower as day-rooms and for auxiliary purposes, be adopted, if the expense is not considered too great, or the combined arrangement inconvenient

It is generally conceded that, at any rate for the plains of India, all barracks should be double-storied buildings; that the men should sleep only in the rooms of upper-floors; and that the lower floors should be used exclusively as day-rooms and for auxiliary purposes.

The Governments of Madras and Punjab, however do not object to allow both stories to be occupied as dormitories even in the plains!

It seems also to be generally conceded that, with regard to Hill Stations, it is not actually necessary to provide upper-stories, and that, when double-storied buildings are resorted to, there is no objection to the partial, or even the total, occupation of the lower as well as of the upper-stories as dormitories.

Conclusion of the Government of India.

The Government of India considers—

- 1st.—That double-storied barracks, in which the upper-floors only are used as dormitories, and the lower ones as day-rooms and for auxiliary purposes, should be adopted, as a rule, in all parts of India.
- 2nd.—That in places where ground is restricted owing to any cause, three-storied buildings may be adopted, the two upper-floors being used as dormitories.
- 3rd.—That in Forts or other places where the efficient ventilation of the lower-floor is obstructed (by the immediate proximity of a Rampart or a Hill-side for instance) this floor should not be occupied by dwelling rooms.
- 4th.—That in Hill Stations, it is not obligatory to provide upper-stories, but that, when circumstances render it convenient to adopt buildings of more than one story in height, there is no sanitary objection to the occupation of the lower as well as of the upper-floors as dormitories.

The details of the arrangement of the day-rooms and auxiliary accommodation in the lower-floors is still under consideration, but it has been decided in a general way that one-half of the space shall be set apart for day-rooms for the men, one-fourth of the space as an open arcade, and one-fourth for auxiliary purposes, such as Store-room, Sergeants' Mess, Regimental Library, Recreation-room, &c., &c.

It should be understood that out-offices, such as privies, cook-rooms, &c., do not fall under the category of *auxiliary*, but under that of *subsidiary* accommodation.

Proposal No. V.

That the space per man in barrack rooms in the Plains allowed by existing standard plans be maintained, viz., 7½ running feet of wall space, 90 superficial feet of floor space, and width of ward 24 feet; that for rooms in lower-floors, 16 feet be the minimum height when they are to be used for day purposes only, and 18 feet when they are to be occupied as dormitories, and that 21 feet to wall plate be the minimum height for barrack wards in upper-floors, or for barracks on one floor only.

Opinions of Authorities consulted.

This proposal is also generally accepted for the Plains; but it is thought by some of the authorities that reduced space may be given in Hill Stations. The Sanitary Commission for Bengal say that the dimensions may be reduced in the Hills, provided the space allowed to each man is not less than 75 superficial feet and 1,000 cubic feet; this space would be ensured by a wall space of 7 feet and a width of ward of 22 feet.

Conclusion of the Government of India.

The Government of India considers that the space in barrack dromitories should be as follows:—

In the Plains—
7½ running feet of wall space per man.
90 superficial feet per man.
Width of ward, 24 feet.
Height of wards in both floors to wall plate, 20 feet.
This would give 1,800 cubic feet per man.

In Hill Stations—
7 running feet of wall space per man.
77 superficial feet per man.
Width of ward 22 feet.
Height of wards in both floors 16 to 18 feet according to the altitude of the Station.

This would give in the one case 1,232, and in the other 1,408 cubic feet per man.

In connection with this proposal, the Government of India further considers that the following rules should be strictly attended to in regard to the arrangement of beds in a ward, viz.:—

That there shall be only two rows of beds in a ward; that no bed shall be placed within 9 inches of a door; and that not more than two beds shall be allowed in the wall space between two contiguous doors

These rules have been suggested in the body of Lieutenant Colonel Crommelin's memorandum, but not having been brought forward in his recapitulation, they have not been generally discussed by the authorities consulted, but the Sanitary Commission for Bengal have recorded their approval of them, and they meet the recommendations of the Royal Sanitary Commission.

Proposal No. VI.

That the barrack rooms to be occupied by the men be kept free from anything that is likely to affect injuriously the purity of the air, and that the barrack room unit comprise only.

1.—*The Dormitory.*
2.—*Mess-room (or portion thereof.)*
3.—*The quarters of a Sergeant.*
4.—*The water room.*
5.—*Any other day-room which may hereafter be allowed.*

This proposal is also generally agreed to.

The Commander-in-Chief of Bombay prefers lavatories in the corners of the barrack to detached lavatories. He also advocates a few portable close stools being placed in the verandahs of dormitories for use at night.

Conclusion of the Government of India.

The Government of India assents generally to the proposal, and considers that lavatories should be altogether in detached buildings close to, but not touching the barracks. A small closet containing two close stools and two urinals may, however, be attached to each upperstory sleeping wards for night purposes only, but it should be locked up during the day-time.

Each Sergeant's quarters should be on the scale authorised for married men, viz., two rooms, one 18 by 12, and one 12 by 12, and a small bath-room for the use of the Sergeant's wife, who can have no suitable out-building in the neighbourhood of the single men's barracks to resort to. These dimensions need not be considered invariable, provided that about the same aggregate area be maintained.

Proposal No. VII.

That the minimum and maximum space per man in mess-rooms be 20 and 30 superficial feet respectively.

This proposal is also generally acceded to. The Bengal Sanitary Commission say that more space should be given unless other day-rooms are allowed in addition to the mess-rooms.

Conclusion of the Government of India.

This proposal is still under consideration in connection with the general question of the arrangement of the day-rooms and auxiliary accommodation in the lower-floors of double-storied barracks. As already observed, it has been decided in a general way that the day-room accommodation is to be about one-half of the allowance in dormitories, and this will amount to 45 superficial feet per man, or about double the extent recommended in the proposal for mess-rooms only; it is a question whether the whole of this space shall be given in one large day-room for each barrack, or whether it shall be sub-divided in two or more apartments, of which one shall be set apart exclusively for messing.

Proposal No. VIII.

That the specimens of barrack plan proposed in Lieutenant Colonel Crommelin's memorandum be approved.

The Government of Madras objects altogether to standard plans. The Governments of Bengal and North-Western Provinces prefer larger, and the Government of Punjab smaller, buildings.

The Sanitary Commission for Bengal approves of plans 1 and 2 for either single or double-storied buildings. The Commission also approves of plans 6 and 7, but does not like plans 4 and 5, because of the back to back arrangement of the wards, which is considered objectionable even for Hill Stations, for which only they have been suggested.

The Sanitary Commission for Bombay objects to the separation of the Sergeants' rooms, and their position at the ends of the barracks, in plans 1 and 6. The Commission also objects to plans 4 and 5, in consequence of the back to back arrangement of the wards, but approves of plan 7.

Conclusion of the Government of India.

The Government of India does not object to plans Nos. 1 and 2 for either a single or a double-storied barrack, in which it is intended that both stories shall be occupied as dormitories; but would prefer the Sergeants' quarters being placed in the centre of the block, one on either side of the central day-room.

Plans 4 and 5 are not very satisfactory, but although altogether objectionable for the Plains, they might be adopted at Hill Stations, only in cases, however, where they happen to suit the features of the available ground.

Plan No 6 is good, but as in the cases of plans Nos. 1 and 2, the Sergeants' rooms would be better placed in the centre of the block. This central position of the Sergeants' room is shown in plan No. 7, but in this plan the separation of these quarters and the staircase from the wards by verandahs is extravagant and unnecessary.

The modifications above alluded to are shown in the accompanying three plans which are approved of by the Government of India, and which will serve as specimens for general guidance. It will be observed that all these plans provide for a single main ward protected by a single verandah only, an arrangement which has for some years been in force in the Bengal Presidency, and which is in accordance with the views of the Royal Indian Sanitary Commission. The width of verandahs of all barracks should be 12 feet in the Plains and 10 feet in the Hills.

BARRACKS FOR MARRIED SOLDIERS.

Proposal No. I.

That one room 16 by 14, and another 14 by 10, be considered sufficient for each family.

This proposal is generally concurred in.

The Government of Bengal, however, would have both rooms 16 by 14.

The Government of India concurs in the proposal.

Proposal No. II.

That the quarters be grouped in blocks to suit the units of Troops and Companies, that is to say, that each block for a Troop of Cavalry shall consist of 8 quarters, and for a Company of Infantry of 10 quarters; and that for each Battery of Horse or Field Brigade of Artillery, there shall be two blocks, each containing 8 quarters.

This also is generally acceded to.

The Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab would not put more than six families in a block, but he gives no reason for the suggestion.

The Government of India approves also of this proposal as the rule for single-storied buildings, but does not object to the numbers of quarters in each block being somewhat increased or decreased where it may be convenient to provide larger or smaller buildings than those prescribed by the general rule. When two-storied buildings are adopted, the above-specified numbers of quarters in each block may, if convenient, be doubled.

Proposal No. III.

That in front of each block there shall be an open verandah 12 feet wide, and another open verandah behind 8 feet in width.

This proposal is also generally acceded to.

The Government North-Western Provinces would make the rear verandah 10 feet instead of only 8 feet wide.

The Government of India concurs with the Government North-Western Provinces, and considers that the front verandah should be 12 feet wide, and that the back and end verandahs should be 10 feet in width.

Proposal No. IV

That the quarters shall be entirely separated from each other by division walls running up to the roof.

This is universally agreed to, but the Sanitary Commission of Bombay think that the partition between the rooms of each quarter should only be partial. Bombay Government, however, do not agree with the Commission.

The Government of India is of opinion that the whole of the partition walls should be carried up to the roof.

Proposal No. V.

That, as a rule, single-storied buildings, well raised, shall be adopted.

There is no particular objection raised to this proposal.

The Governments of Bengal and Punjaub see no good reason why double-storied buildings should not be adopted.

The Government North-Western Provinces advocates double-storied buildings so arranged that each family shall have a room in each floor.

The Government of India considers it the better arrangement to place family quarters in buildings on one floor well raised above the ground; but would not object to double-storied buildings where they are shown to be more suitable in any particular case. The proposal of the Government North-Western Provinces to separate the two rooms of each quarter by placing one on a lower, and the other on an upper floor, is altogether objectionable.

Proposal No. VI.

That covered passages be allowed between the barracks and out-offices, the sides of which shall not be closed in by walls of any description, and whose ends shall be disconnected from the out-offices by a clear interval of 10 feet.

This is generally assented to.

The Government of India approves of this proposal.

Proposal No. VIII.

That the specimen plan be approved.

No special objections have been made to the plan.

The Government of India approves of the plan of barrack range, also of the proposal to group two ranges together, so that they may have some of the out-offices in common; but the arrangement of the out-offices must remain an open question for the present, as revised plans for them are under consideration. It has been decided, however, that the privies for the women and children shall not be under the same roof as those of the men, but in entirely distinct buildings; and that bathing-rooms shall not be attached to each quarter, but that they shall be in detached buildings

IN A DRAIN.

(From "*Stuck Fast*," in *All the Year Round*.)

After two years in London I'd seen some change, but this was my first visit to the bowels of the earth. I'd worked on drains down in the country, but not in such a concern as this: why a Lifeguard might have walked down it easy; so that there was plenty of room to work. But then, mind you, it ain't pleasant work; there you go, down ladder after ladder, past gas-pipes, and water-pipes, and down and down, till you get to the stage stretched across the part you are at work on, with the daylight so high up, as seen through boards, and scaffolds, and ladders, that it's no use to you who are working by the light of flaring gas. There in front of you is the dark black arch; and there behind you is another; while under your feet the foul rushing water hurries along, sending up a smell as turns your silver watch, and every sixpence and shilling you have in your pocket, black as the water that swirls bubbling along. Every word you speak sounds hollow and echoing, while it goes whispering and rumbling along the dark arch till you think it has gone, when all at once you hear it again quite plain in a way as would make you jump as when half a brick or a bit o' hard mortar dropped into the water. But talk about jumping, nothing made me jump more than when a bit of soil, or a stone, was loosened up above and came rattling down I've seen more than one chap change colour; and I know it's been from the thought that * * the idea o'being buried alive. Big as the openin was, when I went to work it made me shudder: there was the earth thrown out; there was the rope at the side; there was the boarding round: there it was for all the world like a big grave, same as I'd stood by on a little scale the day before; and feeling a bit low-spirited, it almost seemed as though I was going down into my own, never to come up any more. Werry stupid and foolish ideas, says you—far-fetched ideas. Werry likely, but that's what I thought; and there are times when man has werry strange ideas; and I'll tell you for a fact that some thing struck me when I went down that hole as I shouldn't come up it again; and I didn't neither. Why the werry feel o' the cold damp place made you think o' being buried, and when a few bits of earth came and rattled down upon the stage above my head, as soon as the first start was over it seemed to me so like the rattling o' the earth but a few hours before upon a little coffin, that something fell with a pat upon my bright trowel, which, if had been left, would ha' been a spot o' rust. Nothing like work to put a fellow to rights; and I soon found that I was feeling better, and the strockes o'my trowel went ringing away down the sewer as I cut the bricks in half; and after a bit I almost felt inclined to whistle, but I didn't, for I kept on thinking of that solitary face at home—the face that always brightened up when I went back, and had made such a man of me as I felt I was, for it was enough to make any man vain to be thought so much of. And then I thought how dull she'd be, and how fond she'd be o' looking at the drawer where all the little things were kept; and then I—well, I ain't ashamed of it if I am a great hulking fellow—I took care that nobody saw what I was doing, while I had a look at a little bit of a shoe as I had in my pocket. I didn't go home to dinner, for it was too far off; so I had my snack, and then went to it again directly along with two more, for we was on the piece. We had some beer sent down to us, and at it we went till it was time to leave off; and I must say as I was glad of it, and didn't much envy the fresh gang coming on to work all night, though it might just as well have been night with us. I was last down, and had jest put my foot on the first round of the ladder, when I heard something falling as it hit and jarred the boards up'ards; and then directly after what seemed to be a brick caught me on the head, and, before I knew where I was, I was off the little platform, spash down in the cold rushing water that took me off and away yards upon yard before I got my head above it; and then I was so confused and half stunned that I left it go under again, and had been carried over so far before, half drowned, I gained my legs and leaned, panting and blinded, up against the slimy wall. There I stood for at least ten minutes, I should suppose, shuddering and horrified, with the thick darkness all around, the slimy, muddy bricks against my hands, the cold, rushing water beneath me, and my mind in that confused state that for a few minutes longer I didn't know what I was going to do next, and wanted to persuade myself that it was all a dream, and I should wake up directly. All at once, though, I gave a jump, and, instead o' being cold with the water dripping from me, I turned all hot and burning, and then again cold and shuddery; for I had felt something crawling on my shoulder, and then close against my bare neck, when I gave the jump, and heard close by me a light splash in the water—a splash which echoed through the hollow place, while, half to frighten the beasts that I fancied must be in swarms around me, half wrung from me as a cry of fear and agony, I yelled out, "*Rats!*" Rats they were; for above the hollow "wash-wash, hurry-hurry, wash-wash, hurry-hurry" of the water, I could hear little splashes and a scuffling by me along the sides o' the brick-work. You may laugh at people's hair standing on end, but I know then that there was a creeping, tingling sensation in the roots o' mine, as though sand was trickling amongst it; a cloud seemed to come over my mind, and for a few moments I believe I was mad—mad with fear; and it was only by setting my teeth hard and clenching my fists that I kept from shrieking. However, I was soon better, and ready to laugh at myself as I recollected that I could only be a little way from the spot where the men worked; so I began to wade along with the water here about up to my middle. All at once I stopped, and thought about where I was at work. "*Which way did the water run?*" My head turned hot and my temples throbbed with the thought. If I went the wrong way I should be lost—lost in this horrible darkness—to sink, at last, into the foul, black stream, to be drowned and devoured by the rats, or else to be choked by the foul gases that must be lurking down here in these dark recesses. Again the horror of thick darkness come upon me: I shrieked out wildly, and the cry went echoing through the sewer, sounding hollow and wild till it faded away. But once more I got the better of it, and persuaded myself that I had only cried aloud to scare the rats. What would I not have given for stout stick as a defence against attack as I groped my way on, feeling convinced that I should be right if I crawled down stream, when a little reflection would have told me that up stream must be the right way, for I must have been borne down by the water. But I could not reflect, for my brain seemed in a state of fever, and now and then my teeth chattered as though I had the ague. I groped on for quite a quarter of an hour, when the horrid thought come upon me that I was going wrong, and again I tried to lean up against the wall, which seemed to cause my feet to slip from under me. I felt no cold, for the perspiration dropped from me, as I frantically turned back and tried to retrace my steps, guiding myself by running a hand against the wall where every now and then it entered the mouth of a small drain, when, so sure as it did, there was a scuffle and rush, and more than once I touched the cold slippery body of a rat, a touch that made me start back as though shot. On I went, and on, and still no scaffold, and no gleam of gas-light. Thought after thought gave fresh horror to my situation, as now I felt certain that in my frantic haste I had taken some wrong turn, or entered a branch to the main place; and at last, completely bewildered, I rushed head long on, grumbling and falling twice over, so that I was half choked in the black water. But it had its good effect; for it put a stop to my wild struggles, which must soon have ended in my falling insensible into what was certain death. The water cooled my head, and now, feeling completely lost, knowing that I must have been nearly two hours in the sewer, I made up my mind to follow the stream to its mouth in the Thames, where, if the tide was down, I could get from the mud on to the wharf or bank. So once more I struggled on, following the stream slowly for what seemed to be hours, till at last, raising my hand, I found I could not touch the roof; and by that knew that I was in a larger sewer, and therefore not very far from the mouth. But here there was a new terror creeping up me, so to speak, for from my waist the water now touched my chest and soon after my ampits when I stopped, not daring to trust myself to swim, perhaps a mile, when I felt that weak I could not have gone a hundred yards. I know in my disappointment I gave a howl like a wild beast, and turned again to have a hard fight to breast the rushing water, which nearly took me off my legs. But the fear of death lent me help, and I got on and on again till I felt myself in a turning, which I soon knew was a smaller sewer, and from thence I reached another, where I had to stoop; but the water was shallower, not above my knees, and at last much less deep than that. Here I knelt down to rest, and the position brought something else from my heart; and, after a while, still stooping, I went on, till, having passed dozens upon dozens of drains, I determined to creep up one, and I did. P'raps you won't think it strange as I dream and groan in bed sometimes, when I tell you what followed. I crawled on, and on, in the hopes that the place I was in would lead under one of the street gratings, and I kept staring ahead in the hopes of catching a gleam of light, till at last the place seemed so tight that I dared go no further, for fear of being fixed in. So I began to back very slowly, and then, feeling it rather hard work, stopped for a rest. It was quite dry here, but, scuffling on in front, I kept hearing the rats I had driven before me; and now that I stopped and was quite still, half a dozen of them made a rush to get past me, and the little fight which followed even now gives me the horrors. I'd hardly room to move; but I killed one by squeezing him, when the others backed off, but not till my face was bitten and running with blood. At last, half dead, I tried to back out for the place seemed to stifle me; and I pushed myself back a little way, and then I was stopped, for the skirts of my jacket filled up what little space had been left, and I felt that I was redged in, stuck fast. Now came the horrors again worse than ever. The hot blood seemed to gush into my eyes; I felt half suffocated; and to add to my sufferings a rat, that felt itself, as it were, penned up, fastened upon my lip. It was its last bite, however, for half mad as I felt then, my teeth had closed in a moment upon the vicious beast, and it was dead. I made one more struggle, but could not move, I was so knocked up; and then I fainted. It must have been some time before I came to myself; but when I did, the first sound I heard was a regular tramp, tramp, of some one walking over my head and I gave a long yell for help, when, to my great joy, the step halted, and I shrieked again, and the sweetest sound I have ever heard in my life came back. It was a voice shouting, "Hallo!" "Stuck fast in the drain!" I shouted with all the strength I had left; and then I swooned off once more, to wake up a week afterwards out of a brain-fever sleep in an hospital. It seems I had got within a few yards of a grating, which was an end o' the drain, and the close quarters made the rats so fierce. The policeman heard my shriek, and had listened at the grating and then got help; but he was only laughed at, for they could get no further answer out o' me. It was then about half-past three on a summer's morning; and though the grate was got open, they were about to give it up, saying the policeman had been humbugged; when a couple of sweeps came up, and the little un offered to go down back'ards, and he did, and came out directly after, saying that he could feel a man's head with his toes. That policeman has had many a glass at my expense since, and I hope he'll have a many more; and when he tells me the story, which I like to hear—but always take care shall be when Polly's away—he says he knows I should have liked to see how they tore that drain up in no time. To which there's always such an echo in my heart, that it comes quite natural to say "You're right, my boy!"

THE NEW SCHEME FOR THE NAVY.

(*From the Spectator, March* 17.)

Lord Clarence Page's plan for clearing the Active List of officers over a certain age, is to some extent a mere modification of the plan left by Sir John Pakington in 1860, but there are important features in which it improves on its predecessor. The fact that the Admiralty has at last recognized the necessity of making retirement compulsory, is in itself significant of a great change in the naval system. Hitherto the Admiralty seemed to have a positive longing for appointment by seniority, and to be averse to any change by which the fogey element in the service might possibly be diminished. It is true that some injustice has been done to the Board in this respect, and that seniority was not its choice, but its stumbling-block. Still there might have been steps taken to remedy the evil before, if the Admiralty had not proved itself as eminently conservative as it must have been in King John's time, when the functionary discharging its duties was Archdeacon of Taunton. The block on the Active List, with the consequent necessity of giving the highest places to the men whose age rendered them least capable of discharging their duties, does not date from the long time of peace. Even in the last century there were fogey Admirals, and some of our most brilliant victories were won in spite of the age of the commanders. Lord Duncan was 67 when he fought the battle of Camperdown, and Lord Howe 69, when he won the victory of the 1st of June. Rodney fought his great action at 64, and was suffering at the time from the gout. But Sir Charles Napier tells us that Duncan's action was the only one which would not have been managed better by a younger man, that Rodney showed great want of decision, and it was the general opinion of the officers in Lord Howe's fleet that had he been a younger man, half the French fleet would have been captured. Nelson, we are reminded by Sir Charles, fought the battle of the Nile at 39, Copenhagen at 42, and Trafalgar at 47. Something no doubt of Nelson's success was due to his not having outlived his pluck, but what hope can the present Navy give us of similar youthful achievements when in 1863 the youngest Rear-Admiral was 44, and he owed his promotion to his being an Elliot? We are always told as an excuse for not reducing the Active List at the top, that the Navy must be kept up with an eye to the chances of a war, that in case of a war there would be need of all our trained officers, and there would be rapid promotion. But this argument falls to the ground before the experience of the war with Russia. The officers we sent in command of our fleets had both outlived their vigour, and would both have been on the Retired List by Lord C. Paget's proposals. Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Napier was 68, the retiring age; Vice-Admiral Sir J. D. Dundas was a year older. And so few officers were killed during the Russian war, that a calculation about the course of promotion made in 1853 was only disturbed during one or two years, and came right again by 1862. No doubt if there had been large casualties during that war, the difficulty of the Admiralty would have been lessened so far as promotion was concerned. But the number of vacancies would have been larger, and the vacancies would have been filled up more quickly, while the promotion of those years would always be appealed to as an excuse for large admissions of youngsters. In our judgment the list ought to be thinned at both ends. A Committee sitting in 1848 called attention to the fact that too many cadets were admitted, and recommended the Admiralty to curtail the number of fresh appointments. Yet the Admiralty paid no attention to this advice, and the list went on accumulating. There are always a great many boys wanting to get away from school, and intoxicated with books of naval adventure. Their fathers and their fathers' friends besiege the Admiralty, and the boys wear the Queen's uniform; but when they come to the first step of promotion they find that they were admitted without a proper vacancy, and that they must wait at the half-way house because they started too soon on their journey. Now there are exact calculations of the proportion of death vacancies likely to occur each year, and therefore there is no excuse for letting in an unlimited number of aspirants for those vacancies. Hitherto, when retirement was voluntary, no one could count certainly on a retiring vacancy. But if retirement is made compulsory, according to Lord C. Paget's plan, a certain number must retire every year, and some may retire sooner. Lord C. Paget would have Admirals to retire at 70, Vice-Admirals at 68, Rear-Admirals at 65; Captains at 60; Commanders and Lieutenants at 55; or (in all these cases) when physically unfit for service. At the same time the Active List of Admirals is to be reduced to 85, and of Captains to 250. The numbers on the Active Lists of Commanders and Lieutenants are not stated; Sir John Packington proposed to limit the first to 400 and the second to 1,200. But whatever is done in limiting the Active Lists and in making superannuated officers retire, care must be taken that too many cadets are not admitted, and that the lists are not choked again.

Whether this scheme will prove a permanent or merely a temporary relief we cannot yet decide. It secures us against absolute seniority, and it will make a general sweep of the old list. Looking at the return of the ages of Flag Officers in 1863, we find that the Admiral of the Fleet was then 85; of the Admirals the oldest was 88, and the youngest, 69; of Vice-Admirals, the oldest was 78, and the youngest, 57; of Rear-Admirals, the oldest was 73, and the youngest, 44. There were five Admirals over 80, and only one under 70; nine Vice-Admirals over 70, and only four under 60; five Rear-Admirals over 70, and only four under 50. Of course it will be hard on many of these, that after passing their youth under the old system, their age should fall under the new. But it is better that they should be forced to retire than that the Navy should continue to suffer from the evils entailed upon it by long mismanagement, and that we should have growls from old Admirals, instead of from the young and active generation. The principle upon which Lord C. Paget proceeds is that adopted by Sir John Pakington, that the soundest test of the physical capacity of an officer for active service is the age at which he has arrived. We cannot now appoint men like Blake, who never trod a deck till he was 49 or 50; or like Benbow, who was given the command of a ship without having been ever before in the King's service. There must be a certain seniority in all ranks of the Navy, and the one thing necessary is that it shall not exceed its limits. In cases of decided merit a compulsory rule of retirement may have further advantages. The Admiralty will be unwilling to see a new Nelson driven out of the service by age, and will therefore have to promote him; while under the old system a Nelson would keep, and others who were senior to him had claims to be preferred before him. The law which drives even a Nelson out of active service at 70 can scarcely be thought too rigorous, and Collingwood, who died at the age of 60, would have been glad of the permission to retire earlier, when physically unfit for service.

But while we believe that the adoption of this plan will do something towards relaxing the rules of absolute seniority, we think there is much more to be done in regulating the system of promotion. The French system differs from the English, as in the former promotion goes by seniority in the lower ranks and selection in the higher; in the latter, it goes by selection in the lower ranks and seniority in the higher. And the French system seems the wiser. Under the English system the rule of seniority prevails generally, and the exceptions are only in those cases of favour or nepotism which disgrace the service. When Rear-Admiral Elliot was examined before the Committee on Naval Promotion, he was asked, "I think, with the exception of the Honourable Admiral Grey, you are the most fortunate officer in the Navy?" and he replied, "I should think it is probably so." Vice-Admiral Collier, giving evidence before the same Committee, said that he applied for promotion in Lord Melville's time, and the senior Lord, after promising him a very high character, asked if he had any Parliamentary interest." I said 'No.' 'Then you have no more chance than a cat in hell without claws.'" We do not see that the chances of these unfortunate animals are at all increased by Lord Clarence's plan. Yet if we can get out the old tabbies, there will be more hope for the vigorous toms, and some for the playful young kittens, whose future lives will be most affected by the present scheme of promotion.

YOUTHFUL PROMISE.

(*From the Saturday Review, March* 17.)

It is as great a puzzle to know what becomes of all the promising young men, as it was to the little girl of the story where on earth all the bad people were buried. Most parents have at one time or another congratulated themselves on possessing a child of remarkable promise, and then been awakened to see a most ordinary and commonplace fulfilment. Fortunately they have, as a rule, acquired sense enough in the interval to enable them to bear the disappointment with proper resignation. For the ambition of parents for their children, like the ambition on their own behalf, undergoes wonderful changes as their experience of the world grows wider. The father who gives a tip to his boy for getting to the top of his class is apt to entertain a vague and complacent conviction that he is rearing an archbishop or a chancellor, or a great author, just as his own tastes may happen to lie. But ten years later he is amazingly pleased to learn that his lad evinces a genius for book-keeping by double-entry, and for mounting his high stool with punctuality. Just in the same way, the lad's ambition gets gradually modified. What at first would have seemed a pitiful aim indeed slowly assumes the proportions of a crowning success. In life, as in other journeys, distances are wonderfully deceptive; and the peaks and pinnacles which to the ardour and inexperience of youth seem quite close at hand, and easily accessible, generally turn out to be ever so remote, and only surmountable, if at all, by vigorous and prolonged efforts, for which only a few constitutions, specially trained and circumstanced, are hardy enough.

One great secret of the exaggerated notions entertained about promising youths is the confusion of conduct with capacity, of goodness with power. By promise, people must commonly mean promise of those things in gaining which intellectual ability tells more than any quantity of well-regulated affections and decorous counting-house virtues. They mean those great professional prizes, and lofty political positions, and grand literary reputations which are won by vigour, acuteness, breadth, or profundity of understanding. The grounds on which a lad earns a reputation for promise are, in an ordinary way, exclusively moral grounds. He is industrious, persevering, docile, well-mannered. He always knows his lessons, and is never insolent or quarrelsome. And this sort of "good boy" may very well be called a boy of promise, and it is probable that his life will be one of more even happiness than that of the boy of fulfilment. But then the results which he is likely to achieve, satisfactory as they may be in themselves, are not at all those which his too partial friends delight to anticipate for him. Punctuality and conformity to discipline, and an aversion to blots and dog-eared books and the ruder tastes of his compeers, are very excellent things, and they certainly promise a tombstone on which the characteristics of a tender husband, a good father, and a just citizen will have more than their conventional significance. Still, friends, ambitious by proxy, aspire to something more than an unusually truthful tombstone. An immortal poem, or a series of unrivalled orations, or a history which shall live as long as our language, or a political wisdom and beneficence which shall win the undying gratitude of the poor—this is the kind of object which they expect their promising favourite to propose to himself and to attain. The most saintly abhorrence of blots, unfortunately is not only requisite for a great poet, perhaps is no requisite at all. The youth who has never in his life disobeyed a master, or neglected the smallest monition of his college-tutor, or once missed attendance at chapel, may still not be eloquent or profound. Charles James Fox, as he appeared at the gambling-table with his coat turned inside out for luck, or lying in the hot weather pretty nearly start-naked on the sofa, would scarcely have been thought a young man of promise. Yet he was a man of fulfilment for all that. He would have done a great deal more if he had not frequented the tables no doubt; but he is one out of ten thousand illustrations of the commonplace that a man may make a great mark in spite of almost every vice that human nature can fall into. And it is this making a great mark which is predicted when a young man is said to be of wonderful promise. Of course the converse error is much more pernicious and stupid, though it is not at all rare, of arguing that he must be a genius who displays an habitual disregard of the proprieties of conduct. Lying about without clothes in hot weather, or hastening to ruin on the Turf, is no sure guarantee for the possession of eloquence or political ability or anything else. A total disrespect for the good opinion of persons around one may, on certain subjects, be a very wholesome and promising characteristic, and the person whom it marks may do excellent service both to himself and others in virtue of it; but where an ignoble kind of self-indulgence prompts this disrespect, it can only, in spite of the example of Fox and plenty of others, be a hindrance to him at every point. Hence the infatuated folly of parents, or of the young men themselves, who mistake all sorts of sheer bad habits for spirit and originality; the truth being that neither bad habits nor good habits are the cause or the measure of that native vigour of mind which lies at the root of the most conspicuous and glittering success of life.

This vigour can only be tested, if at all, in the most hopelessly imperfect way during the time of youth; and so people form their judgments of a man's future from one or two moral qualities, which in truth have much less to do with the kind of future they are thinking about than the intellectual qualities which they have scarcely any trustworthy means of measuring. We nearly always find in the biographies of distinguished men, that at school or college they gave no remarkable sign of their future power; and even where this is not the case, the predictions of greatness may commonly be traced to a time after the greatness had been achieved. The child may, in a sense be father to the man; and nobody of any judgment will deny that we are born with peculiar temperaments and our own individual predispositions. But character is the compound product of predispositions and experience. You cannot predict anything of the product until you know something of the second of these factors, and even then it is unsound to argue that the combination of what seem like the same temperaments with what appears to be the same sort of experience will always be indentical. Experience, or perhaps we should rather say the demand for independent action, every day gives rise to conduct which astounds us and mystifies all our calculations. It is impossible to be quite sure how a boy or a young man will turn out after he has looked out upon the world beyond the class-room. This uncertainty is notorious, even in respect of the moral half of character. Lads who have been angels with pure white wings up to one-and-twenty not seldom develop—by a process, we suppose of natural selection—into imps with horrid horns and hoofs before they have left home a twelvemonth. But the influence of the demands of life upon the intellectual part of men is often still more extraordinary and still more unforeseeable. Some whom, on account of their school-room virtues, their friends insisted on raising aloft on pedestals no sooner get fairly out into the big world than they seem to be scared by the size of things, and to be utterly lacking in that intrepidity of the intellect which is so needful for great successes. Others, again, whose intellectual energies have hitherto passed for second-rate, and of whom nobody entertained very sanguine hopes, have their imagination excited, their faculties braced, all their powers stimulated, by the novelty and bustle and Brobdingnagian dimensions of the new scene to which they are introduced. The nature of this impression, and the way in which it strikes people of different original quality, are points nearly always overlooked in talk about early promise.

Intellectual intrepidity, as it is one of the most vital conditions of that eminent success which people urgently desire for their sons or their friends, is just that at which men of promise ordinarily stop short of fulfilment. With manful assurance they march up to the fight, but discretion suddenly steps in and freezes their intent. Everybody understands what this means in a physical conflict, but not everybody discerns how the same thing may occur to men who think of entering the arena where the contest is not waged with the arm of flesh. We all admire the courage which enables a man to lead his men against a battery or to join a forlorn hope, and we admit that such a virtue is the first essential of a successful warrior. But we do not usually understand how much the same quality, only intellectual instead of physical, is needed for a man who sits down to write the history of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, or of Modern Civilization, or who aspires to be a conspicuous power in the political world, or to attain distinguished success in science or philosophy. Yet these are the results too commonly anticipated in the expression that so and so, under five-and-twenty, is a person of great promise; which, being interpreted, means that he is industrious and of good morality, and decently intelligent. That he should be all this is, as we have already said, promising, but only as far as it goes. It promises comfort and good repute, and nothing else; and even then the promise is not worth much, as a thing to rely on, when we reflect how often the first whiff of the world blows away the surface habits of youth into space, making all clean and garnished for the reception of seven or some other number of devils and unclean spirits.

But exemplary conduct is not the only thing from which promise is wrongly inferred. It is equally common to find people mistaking ambition for capacity. The strength of the passion for fame is supposed to be some measure of the intellectual strength required for gratifying it, and foolish persons fancy that, if a young man only starts in life with a sufficiently vehement desire to get to the top of the tree, he cannot fail. Put in a point-blank way, nobody could be taken in by the fallacy; only people do not put things to themselves in this way. We are always more or less ready to take appearance for reality in matters which do not concern ourselves personally in any very urgent degree, and to allow people to pass themselves off at their own estimate. So if a young fellow gives one to understand, quietly of course, and without braggadocio or bluster, that he has a vehement desire—and in the days of youth desire is synonymous with intention—to rise to eminence in some given line, one is disposed to give him credit for possessing the ability which the attainment of his desire would imply. Hence he is given out to be a man of extraordinary promise—promise in this case only meaning what his conceit and rash confidence promise to themselves, and not what his abilities justify.

After all, the misunderstanding of what constitutes promise is only a branch of the wider ignorance of the conditions of success generally. Dr. Johnson we think it was who said that youth always miscalculates two things—the value of money, and the difficulty of reaching eminence. Young men disregard and waste the one, and they think they can have the other by merely wishing and asking. But is youth the only age at which one calculates the pains of winning distinction far below their true magnitude? Does not everybody, except those who have already tried to advance some way up the steep path, think the ascent a great deal easier than it is? True, there are crowds of impostors in the Temple of Fame, who have got up where they are by bubbles or balloons. But they are only there for a time. Perhaps it may comfort men who discover that what they or their friends mistook for promise is nothing of the sort, to reflect that even those who most deserve eminence only enjoy it for a while; and, beside, that the atmosphere of these lofty peaks would most likely prove not at all congenial to those others whom nature and circumstances have united to fit for the plain.

Troop Horses.—*Apropos* of troop horses, I have heard and read much in the way of discussion as to which is the best for a cavalry soldier—a big horse or small one. I submit the matter is in a nutshell. A good big horse is more difficult to procure than a good little one; for the simple reason that, except in the case of our first-class horses, so little care is taken in the selection of mares likely to breed a big foal. But, if large horses of the right stamp can be procured, (I don't mean animals with a quantity of "daylight" under them, but horses of substance and proportion,) it is quite clear a light man, mounted on such a horse, will have a vast superiority over a man of equal weight on a smaller one in a charge. If any proof of this were required, we have only to remember the case of the Sikh cavalry and the 14th Light Dragoons at the battle of Chillianwallah. The 14th men were as good and as brave men as the Sikhs—better or braver could not be: but the Punjaub men rode the 14th down by sheer dint of superior weight of horses.—*The Soldier of Three Queens. By R. Henderson.*

American Girls.—The young American girl of our times is a creature who has not a particle of vitality to spare,—no reserved stock of forces to draw upon in cases of family exigency. She is exquisitely strung, she is cultivated, she is refined; but she is too nervous, too wiry, too sensitive,—she burns away too fast; only the easiest of circumstances, the most watchful of care and nursing, can keep her within the limits of comfortable health: and yet this is the creature who must undertake family life in the country where it is next to an absolute impossibility to have *permanent* domestics. Frequent change, occasional entire break-downs, must be the lot of the majority of housekeepers,—particularly those who do not live in cities. "In fact," said my wife, "we in America have so got out of the way of a womanhood that has any vigorous outline or opulence of physical proportions, that, when we see a woman made as a woman ought to be, she strikes us as a monster. Our willowy girls are afraid of nothing so much as growing stout; and if a young lady begins to round into proportions like the women in Titian's and Giorgione's pictures, she is distressed above measure, and begins to make secret inquiries into reducing diet, and to cling desperately to the strongest corset-lacing as her only hope. It would require one better educated than most of our girls are, to be willing to look like the Sistine Madonna or the Venus of Milo."—"*The Chimney Corner for 1866*," in *The Atlantic Monthly.*

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BANKS.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1865 by the Legislative Council of India.*—CAPITAL: SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES (£750,000) in 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 (£25) EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
RUDOLPH AHLERS, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
ROBERT T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.
TRIBHOWUNDASS JUGJEEVUNDASS, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS. { The Bank of England. / The Bank of London.

Paris Bankers.
Messrs. HOTINGUER & Co.
Solicitors.
Messrs. KELLY, HORE, and MANISTY.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY, No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.
BRANCHES { London....J. R. R. Davison, Esq., Agent. / Calcutta....Henry J. Leitch, Esq., do.

The Bank grants Drafts on the Bank of London and Messrs. Hotinguer & Co. at the following current rates of Exchange:—

Bills on London			
at 6 months' sight	1s. 11⅜d.	per Rupee.
Do.	at 4 do.	1s. 11⅛d.	do.
Do.	at 3 do.	1s. 11⅛d.	do.
Do.	at 2 do.	1s. 11⅛d.	do.
Do.	at 1 do.	1s. 11d.	do.
On Demand		1s. 10⅞d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on China.

Current Accounts.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000 unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice	4 per cent.	per annum.
,, 6 ,,	5	,,
,, 12 ,,	7	,,

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.

Commission will be charged as follows:—
On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ... ¼ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends .. .. .. ¼ ,,
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ¼ ,,

Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application, by letter, to the Manager.

By order of the Board,
Bombay, 7th April 1865. DAVID McCULLOCH, Manager.

BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated with Unlimited Liability, under Act No. XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.

CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Head Office—Bombay.

London Bankers—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Branches—London, Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight	at 2s. 0d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 1s. 11⅞d.	
3 do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	
2 do.	at 1s. 11⅝d.	
1 do.	at 1s. 11½d.	
On demand	at 1s. 11⅜d.	

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—
On Current Accounts.................. 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 ,,
,, 6 ,, 5 ,,
,, 12 ,, 7 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other shares for ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody and Interest of Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable; and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 28th Nov. 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills.

On London.
,, France and the Continent of Europe.
,, Egypt.
,, Calcutta.
,, Madras and Pondicherry.
,, Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
,, Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
,, Sydney and Melbourne.
,, Singapore and Java.
At current rates.

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at

3 months' notice	3 per cent.	per annum.
6 ditto	4	do
12 ditto	5	do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 11th August 1865. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000, WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).
CAPITAL CALLED UP £1,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
FRANCIS BOYKET, Esq. (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay).
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq., (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES A. FEARON, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq., (Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co., Calcutta).

General Manager.—Anthony Morrison, Esq. (now in India).
Acting Manager.—F. W. Lawrence, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, and Melbourne and others are in the course of being organised at Hongkong and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices Elphinstone Circle.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight		2s. 1d.
4 do.	do.	2s. 0⅞d.
3 do.	do.	2s. 0¾d.
2 do.	do.	2s. 0⅝d.
1 month's	do.	2s. 0½d.
Demand on Bank of England		2s.
On Ireland and Scotland		1s. 11½d.

The Bank also grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies re-established, and purchases or collects Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain... .. .. 3 per cent.
,, ,, 6 ,, ... 5 ,, ,,
,, ,, 12 ,, ... 6 ,, ,,

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*

Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms which may be arranged on application to the Agent.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other charges and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills: otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
Bombay, 23rd October 1865.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL.—ONE MILLION STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000.

HEAD OFFICE—80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, Umritsur, and Calcutta, others in course of being opened).

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London .... at 6 months' sight	2s.	1d.	per rupee.
,, 4 ,,	2s.	0⅞d.	,,
,, 3 ,,	2s.	0¾d.	,,
,, 1 ,,	2s.	0½d.	,,
,, on Demand	2s.	0½d.	,,
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand	2s.	0d.	,,
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent.	1s.	11½d.	

INTEREST ALLOWED

On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits at 3 months' notice	3 per cent.	per annum.
6 ,, ,,	4 ,,	,,
12 ,, ,,	6 ,,	,,

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.

If to be paid in India a commission will be charged at ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ¼ percent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
T. G. YOUNG, Manager.
Church Lane Street, Bombay, 6th Nov. 1865.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF 250 RUPEES EACH,
With power to increase.

OFFICES—No. 10, RAMPART ROW.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
CHARLES FREWEN KELLY, Esq., *Chairman.*
HURRUM NURSEY, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
SEEOJEE VELLJEE, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.

The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, on the following terms.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to	12	months' notice of withdrawal		7	per cent.	per annum.
Do.	6	do.	do.	5½	do.	do.
Do.	3	do.	do.	4	do.	do.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ¼ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours .... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays .... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 31st Oct. 1865. SAMUEL W. READ, Accountant.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—ESTABLISHED in India 1844. Subscribed Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.
INSPECTOR OF BRANCHES IN INDIA:—DAVID LANCASTER, Esq.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, Jubbulpore, Benares, Darjeeling, Nyneetal, and Debroghur (Assam).
London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight	..at 2s. 1d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	..at 2s. 0¾d.	,,
3 do.	..at 2s. 0½d.	,,
2 do.	..at 2s. 0½d.	,,
1 do.	..at 2s. 0¼d.	,,
On demand	..at 2s. 0d.	,,
On Scotland and Ireland	..at 1s. 11½d.	,,
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	..at 1s. 11½d.	,,

The Bank draws upon its Head Office, 76, King William Street, London, and on the Union Bank.

Government Securities are purchased and sold, also Bills on England, Calcutta, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee; *and on every large Town in India*, Australia and Continental Europe, also on *Alexandria, Cairo*, and *Baghdad*.

The Bank draws also on Melbourne and Sydney in Australia.

The Bank will transmit Bills direct to England on being furnished with the correct address of the party to whom the remittance is to be forwarded.

The Delhi and London Bank undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper and Certificates of Shares in Joint Stock Companies, and will draw the Interest or Dividends thereon, as declared half-yearly when authorized so to do, and remit the same by its own Bills without any charge. On surrender of such Paper or Scrip a Commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 at two per cent. per annum. Interest is also given on *fixed* deposits half yearly:—

At 6 per cent.	requiring twelve months'	notice of withdrawal.	
At 5	ditto,	nine	ditto.
At 4	ditto,	six	ditto.
At 3	ditto,	three	ditto.

Deposits may generally be availed of, without notice, by the Bank's Bills on London.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of giving one month's notice of paying off any of the above Deposits, or of modifying their terms.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS

Are granted on approved personal and other Security on the usual terms. For further particulars apply to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.

W. B. THOMPSON, Manager.

Delhi and London Bank, Limited, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 3rd April 1866.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Paid-up Capital—£800,000.
Reserve Fund, £105,000.
COURT OF DIRECTORS, 1865-6.
THOMAS ALEXANDER MITCHELL, Esq., M.P., CHAIRMAN.

JOHN ALLAN, Esq.	THOMAS LANCASTER, Esq.
JAMES FRASER, Esq	JOSEPH R. MORRISON, Esq.
JOHN JONES, Esq.	DONALD McLACHLAN, Esq.
	WM. MACNAUGHTAN, Esq

Manager.—G. U. ADAM, Esq.
Secretary.—J. C. STEWART, Esq.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50)	at 2s. 1½d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 2s. 1⅛d.	,,
3 do.	at 2s. 1d.	,,
2 do.	at 2s. 13/16d.	,,
1 do.	at 2s. 0⅝d.	,,
On Demand (Head Office)	at 2s. 0½d.	,,

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 ,,
Do. 12 do. 6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 23rd March 1866. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50	2s. 1½d.	per Rupee.
,, 4 do.	2s. 1d.	,,
,, 3 do.	2s. 0⅞d.	,,
,, 2 do.	2s. 0¾d.	,,
,, 1 do.	2s. 0⅝d.	,,
On demand	2s. 0½d.	,,
On Scotland do. / On Ireland do.	2s. 0½d.	
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.	2s. 0½d.	

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
3 ,, ,, 4 ,,

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills, on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Bombay, 14th February 1866.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*

CAPITAL ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 50,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Reserve Fund TEN LAKHS.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ANDREW GRANT, Esq., *Chairman.*	DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.	KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
E. GRIMM, Esq.	

Auditors.
ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | HENRY BROOKE, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight	at 2s.	1d.	per Rupee.
,, 4	do.	2s.	0⅞d.	,,
,, 3	do.	2s.	0¾d.	,,
,, 1	do.	2s.	0½d.	,,
,, On demand	do.	2s.	0d.	,,

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat, and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1	month's notice	3	per cent.	per annum.
Do. 3	do.	4	do.	do.
Do. 6	do.	5	do.	do.
Do. 12	do.	6	do.	do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.
Bombay, 25th Oct. 1865.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight	at 2s. 1½d.	per Rupee.
Do. ,, at 3 ,,	at 2s. 0¾d.	,,
Do. ,, Demand		
Do. Scotland ,, / Do. Ireland ,,	2s. 0½d.	

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11½d.

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.

Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—

Deposits payable on demand	2 per cent.	per annum.
Do. 3 months' sight	3 ,,	,,
Do. 6 ,,	4 ,,	,,
Do. 12 ,,	5 ,,	,,

The interest on the class of Deposits at payable fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 16th April 1866.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Paid up Capital 5,900,000.
OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET.
Board of Directors.
PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, Esq.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, Esq.
RUSTOMJEE FRAMJEE METAH, Esq.
SAPOORJEE ARDASEER PANDY, Esq.
Auditor.
J. L. BRODIE, Esq.
Solicitor.
W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight	2s.	1d.	per rupee.
3 do. do.	2s.	0⅞d.	,,
2 do. do.	2s.	0¾d.	,,
1 do. do.	2s.	0½d.	,,
Demand	2s.	0d.	,,

Drafts for amounts under £30 are only drawn for payable on demand.

REMITTANCE.

For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.
6 ,, ,, 5 ,, ,,
12 ,, ,, 6 ,, ,,

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 10,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—

On purchase or sale, ¼ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.

Hours of business ...10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays ...10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.
Bombay, 15th February 1866.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER. *Capital*—1,000,000 (*one million sterling*), *in 40,000 Shares of £25 each.* (WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000.)

HEAD OFFICE—64, Moorgate Street, London, E. C.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, Foochow, Hankow, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore and Yokohama.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposits at 2 per cent. per annum,

On Fixed Deposits for 3 months certain	4		do.
do. 6	do.	5	do.
do. 12	do.	6	do.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balance under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight	at 2s.	1d. per rupee.
4 ,,	2s.	0⅞d. ,,
3 ,,	2s.	0¾d. ,,
2 ,,	2s.	0⅝d. ,,
1 ,,	2s.	0½d. ,,
On Demand	2s.	0d. ,,

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are drawn for only on Demand.

Office hours 10 to 4: Saturdays 10 to 1.

J. BEATTIE, Agent.
Bombay, 19th February 1866.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED).

ધી ઈંડીઅન પેનીનસુલા લંડન અને ચાઈના બેંક (લીમીટેડ).

धि इंडियन पेनिनसुला लंडन अंड चायना ब्यांक (लिमिटेड).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

Subscribed Capital—Fifty Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 Shares of 200 Rupees each.

WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO TWO CRORES OF RUPEES (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

Branches, 1 Hare Street, Calcutta, and 48 and 49 Gresham House, London, E. C.

Board of Directors.
ARDASEER HORMUSJEE Wadia, Chairman. (B. and A. Hormusjee.)
SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, BART.
CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq.
London Bankers.—The Union Bank of London.
H. S. Marsden, Chief Manager.
Charles Iggulden } Managers.
H. G. Seaman, }
H. S. Marsden, Accountant.
A. H. Wildy, Assistant Accountant.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at the current rates of the day.

DEPOSITS.

Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed, subject to special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

2 months certain ... 4 per cent.
3 ,, ... 5 ,,
6 ,, ... 6 ,,
12 ,, ... 8 ,,

COMMISSION.

The Bank receives Government Securities and Shares for safe custody on account of constituents, free of charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ¼ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ¼ per cent.

Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Offices, Elphinstone Circle.

Hours of business—10 A.M. to 3 P.M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CHARLES IGGULDEN, Manager.
Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th March 1866.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED).

ધી બેંક આફ હીંદુસ્થાન ચાઈના એન્ડ જેપાન (લીમીટેડ).

धी ब्यांक आफ हींदुस्तान, चायना, अंड ज्यापान (लिमिटेड)

CAPITAL £4,000,000 IN 40,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH, OF WHICH ONLY £25 IS TO BE CALLED UP.

Called up.......................................£1,000,000
Paid up 861,000
Reserve Fund................................... 106,000

Head Office—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
LIEUT. COL. FRENCH.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
JAMES LEVICK, Esq.
SASSOON D. SASSOON, Esq.
J. MACKRILL SMITH, Esq.
Hon. J. F. H. STUART WORTLEY.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., late Chief Secretary to the Government Bombay.

EDINBURGH BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
William Forbes, Esq., of Melwyn.
Patrick Arkley, Esq., of Doninald.
James Mackintosh, Esq., jun., of La Mancha, and late of Calcutta
John A. Macrae, Esq., W.S., 39, Frederick Street, Agent.
Henry Turner, Esq., Inspector of Branches.
Committee in Bombay.
E. D. SASSOON, Esq.

Bankers.
LONDON.........The Bank of England.
Do. ....The National Bank. (Established 1835.)
Do. ....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL.......The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
MANCHESTER...The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
SCOTLAND.......The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND.........The National Bank.

THE Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe.

Drafts on *The Banks of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and will also grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai or Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12	months' notice of withdrawal		6	per cent.	per annum.
Do. 9	do.	do.	5½	do.	do.
Do. 6	do.	do.	5	do.	do.
Do. 4	do.	do.	4½	do.	do.
Do. 3	do.	do.	4	do.	do.

Deposits for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards are received subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side. Interest will be allowed at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum. Unless the deposit shall have been lodged fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereupon.

If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Banks draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed
The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, Limited, Bombay.
Bombay, 14th Dec. 1865. A. THOMSON, Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE ....CALCUTTA.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL............ONE MILLION STERLING.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£250,000.
BEING PAID UP ....£250,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
FERDINAND SCHILLER, Esq., of Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller & Co
WILLIAM ANDERSON, Esq, of Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, Merchant.
DOORGACHURN LAW, Esq., of Messrs. Prawnkissen, Law & Co.
HEERALAUL SEAL, Esq., Zemindar.
P. P. SEIN, Esq., Merchant.
M. RUSTOMJEE, Esq., Merchant.

LONDON BOARD.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., (late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of Land Mortgage Bank of India.)
SIR JOHN P. GRANT, K. C. B. (late Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.)
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)

London Bankers
The Bank of England,
and
London, and Westminster Bank.

Offices in London .... No. 80, King William Street.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at favourable rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Balances of Rs. 206 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 10 days' notice of withdrawal per cent.
,, 3 months' ,, 4 ,,
,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,,
,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,,

On Deposits subject to ten days' notice of withdrawal on either side the Bank allows Interest at two per cent. below the Bank of Bombay's minimum rate of discount rising and falling therewith, but never exceeding 5 per cent. or falling below 3 per cent. The rate allowed at present is 5 per cent.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.
National Bank of India, Bombay, 2nd April 1864.

SOUNDY & Co.,
7, RAMPART ROW.

CRYSTAL ICE STANDS, an elegant cut and engraved Ice Dish on a Stand, the lower part forming a reservoir to contain the liquid as the Ice Cream or Pudding dissolves, by which means much waste is prevented. They are equally useful for Block Ice. Price, Net Cash, Rs. 15, 20, and 25 each. SOUNDY & Co.
7 and 8, Rampart Row.

ELECTRO-SILVERED SPOONS AND FORKS.—The SPOONS, FORKS, LADLES, &c., of all the patterns mentioned below, are of the very best manufacture. The *Fabric* of every article is of the best quality of *Nickel* or *German Silver*, massive in make and thickly coated with a deposit of PURE SILVER, which will be found under ordinary care, to wear well for years.

The following are net prices for Cash pre-payment only:—

PATTERNS.		Fiddle.		Royal.		Lily.	
		Rs.	as.	Rs.	as.	Rs.	as.
Table Forks	Per doz.	27	0	42	0	40	0
Dessert Forks	,,	22	0	33	0	32	0
Table Spoons	,,	27	0	42	0	40	0
Dessert Spoons	,,	22	0	33	0	32	0
Tea Spoons	,,	14	0	22	0	20	0
Egg Spoons, gilt bowls	,,	12	0	22	0	22	0
Mustard Spoons, gilt bowls	,,	12	0	22	0	22	0
Salt Spoons, gilt bowls	,,	12	0	20	0	20	0
Sugar Tongs	Each	2	8	5	0	4	8
Sugar Spoons	,,	2	8	5	0	4	8
Mustard Ladles for Cruets	,,	1	8	3	0	3	0
Gravy Spoons	,,	5	0	8	0	8	0
Soup Ladles	,,	9	0	15	0	14	0
Sauce or Milk Ladles	,,	3	8	4	12	4	0
Butter Knives	,,	3	0	5	0	4	8
Pickle Forks	,,	1	8	3	0	3	8
Skewers, per inch	,,	0	4	0	6	0	0

⁂ The Articles can be supplied in small quantities to suit purchasers, either as single pieces, in pairs, or in quarter dozens may be required.
7 Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ALLSOPP'S BEER, in Wood, October Brew, expected every day. Orders registered by
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.
Rampart Row, 12th April 1866.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES, as follows
—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

JUST LANDED, a fresh supply of Messrs. MORICE, COX & Co.'S PALE ALE, October Brew, in fine condition. Apply to
GREY & Co., In Liquidation.
Bombay, 6th April 1866.

SHERRY, bottled by J. and R. McCracken.
Superior WINE, in 2 dozen Cases, at Rs. 25 per doz.
Very fine WINE, ditto ditto, at ,, 30 do.
Samples at G. B. GLADDING,
Apollo Street, near High Court.

LEGGATT & Co. have the following WINES:—

CHAMPAGNE, extra quality	...	per dozen	qts.	Rs.	40
SHERRY, good	...	,,	,,	,,	30
Do. pale	...	,,	,,	,,	25
Do. do.	...	,,	,,	,,	18
CLARET, Breakfast	...	,,	,,	,,	12
BRANDY,	...	,,	,,	,,	24
Do.	...	,,	,,	,,	36
Port Wine, some years in Bottle	...	,,	,,	,,	26
Tent Wine	...	,,	,,	,,	29
PORT WINE—a fine old Wine	...	,,	,,	,,	22
A good Wine	...	,,	,,	,,	18
do.	...	,,	pts.	,,	11
SPIRITS—Hollands	...	,,	,,	,,	15
LIQUEURS—Cherry Brandy	...	,,	qts.	,,	36
do.	...	,,	pts.	,,	16
Noyeau	...	,,	qts.	,,	34
No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret	...	,,	,,	,,	21
Ditto	...	,,	pts.	,,	12
No. 3, a full flavoured Do.	...	,,	,,	,,	8

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

Established in Bombay in 1842.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. solicit that orders for their well known Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, from their friends in Western India, may be sent

In BOMBAY	to Messrs.	Rogers & Co., and to
	,,	Eduljee Pallonjee (for Native Traders).
,, POONA	,, ,,	Rogers & Co.
,, Secunderabad	,, ,,	Hajee Curreem & Co.
,, Kamptee, Seetabuldee, &c.		
,, Kurrachee	,, ,,	Cursetjee & Co.
,, Calicut	,, ,,	Budgett and Hughes.
	,, ,,	Hirjee & Co. (1)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNES in quarts and pints:—In three qualities. (2)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRIES are selected with the greatest care and especially for a tropical climate. (3)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CLARETS are Pure Wines of the Choicest Vintages and Growths. (4)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PORTS in quarts and pints, are Vintage Wines. (5)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s MOSELLE AND HOCK, (in quarts and pints) either Sparkling or Still, are from the best known Houses in Germany. (6)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s OLD PALE COGNAC, so well known and appreciated as to have created fraudulent imitations by unscrupulous Traders, thereby compelling the adoption of a Trade Mark, on Bett's Patent Capsule over the Cork. Our original Heart-shaped Label has also a Trade Mark, the copying either of which is Felony. (7)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BEST LONDON OLD TOM, and OLD JAMAICA RUM, need only be compared with similarly named spirits shipped to India to be preferred to them. (8)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY from the most approved Distilleries. (9)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CORDIALS are Luxardo, Wynand Fockink, and Heerings, shippers well known, and who excel all others in the manufacture of them. (10)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PRICE LISTS and TERMS will be forwarded on application to any of our Agents as above named; and enquiries will be cheerfully answered if addressed to their Export House in LONDON, 44, Mark Lane, E. C., or by their BORDEAUX HOUSE, Place du Champ de Mars. (11)

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

MESSRS. CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz. Rs.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	90
Do. ,, Do.	40
Do. ,, a Crown	30
Do. ,, Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40
Do. do. Pints	21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co	36
Do. Fine ,, Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine Brand a Crown Pints	16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36
Do. Sparkling Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine Still Red Seal	18
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	38
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29
Do. Golden, Do.	29
Do. Green Seal	33
Do. Vino Fino	29
Do. Red Seal	37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	38
Claret Light Capsule	15
Do. do. Pints	8
Do. Yellow Seal	28
Do. Red Do. Pints	17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32
Port, Black Seal	26
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34
Do. Brand a Crown	24
Old Tom, Red Seal	18
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts	36
Do. Pints	19

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.
Rampart Row, 20th May 1865.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.—AGENTS in Bombay for the FIRE BRANCH FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Church Gate Street.

THE MARITIME INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—*Capital—One Million Pounds Sterling.* HEAD OFFICE IN LIVERPOOL. AGENTS in Bombay, Church Gate Street. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE undersigned is prepared to grant Policies on behalf of this Office to the extent of Rs. 20,00,000 on all first class steamers at current rates of premium.

Claims are payable at the option of the assured either in India, China, or London according to the established usage of Lloyds.

G. F. HENRY, Acting Agent.
P. & O. S. N. Co's Office,
Bombay, 29th July 1864.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

FIRE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
Fire Premiums	1862	300,690	15	11
Do.	1863	341,668	3	2
Do.	1864	406,403	13	10
Showing an increase over 1863 of		64,735	10	8

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for	1860	73,150	18	6
Do.	1862	105,703	1	11
Do.	1864	152,159	2	0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 16th September 1864.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.—CAPITAL: £2,000,000.

Trustees.
Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq. ......Liverpool.
Christopher Burhell, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Edward Heath, Esq.....................Liverpool.
DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
Bernard Hall, Esq.......................Liverpool.
Chairman of London Board.
Henry Fowler, Esq......................London.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq..................Liverpool.
Thomas Cardwell, Esq.................London.
Wm. Aitkin, Esq..........................London.
Jno. Bateson, Esq.......................Liverpool.
Thomas Ridgway Bridson, Esq.....Bolton.
Wm. Dalglish, Esq.......................Liverpool.
Kenneth Dowie, Esq....................Liverpool.
Henry Duckworth, Esq................Liverpool.
Jno. Graham, Esq........................Birmingham.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq..................Liverpool.
Dadabhai Naoroji, Esq................London.
William Hind, Esq.......................Liverpool.
Patrick Hunter, Esq.....................Liverpool.
Robert W. Kelley, Esq.................Liverpool.
George B. Kerferd, Esq................Liverpool.
Jas. R. Leishman, Esq.................London.
Peter M'Lagan, Esq.....................Edinburgh.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.................Glasgow.
Jas. A. Picton, Esq......................Liverpool.
R. Barclay Reynolds, Esq.............London.
Archibald Robertson, Esq.............London.
Jno. Stewart, Esq.........................Aberdeen.
Christopher J. Thomas, Esq.........Bristol.
H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq...................Liverpool.
Rogers Waterhouse, Esq..............Liverpool.
Actuary and General Manager.
James Moncrieff Wilson, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Secretary.
Jno. Elphick Leyland, Esq. ....London.

The Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other fire class offices.

For further information and particulars apply to
LAWRENCE, & Co., Agents in Bombay.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are now prepared to grant INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE on pucka built Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay, on most advantageous terms.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents to Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED 1710.—The undersigned are prepared to grant Insurance against loss by fire on buildings and their contents in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.
2nd April 1866.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.
Bombay Agency established 40 years.
President.
Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S.
Directors.

James Alexander, Esq.	James Helme, Esq.
Charles J. Barnett, Esq.	Sampson Lucas, Esq.
George H. Barnett, Esq.	Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.
Benjamin Cohen, Esq.	Thomas Masterman, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq.	J. M. Montefiore, Esq.
William Gladstone, Esq.	Sir A. de Rothschild.
George J. Goschen, Esq., M.P.	Baron L. N. de Rothschild, M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P.	Thomas Charles Smith, Esq.

This Company offers to the Public the advantages of *complete security, prompt and liberal settlement of losses, and low rates of premium.*

Fire risks accepted and Policies issued by
REMINGTON & Co., Agents for Bombay.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—*Established in London and Calcutta 1834*—Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament 6, William IV., Cap. 61. INVESTED CAPITAL RUPEES 8,180,000, OF WHICH FIFTY-NINE LAKHS ARE INVESTED IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

London Office—No. 1, King William Street.

INDIAN BRANCH.
CALCUTTA.
DIRECTORS.

Charles Swinton Hogg, Esq.	A. Walker, Esq.
Hon'ble Claud H. Brown.	Hon'ble John Nutt Bullen.
	Cecil Stephenson, Esq.

PHYSICIAN.
J. P. Brougham, Esq., M. D.
AGENTS AND SECRETARIES.
Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
6, Church Lane.

MADRAS AGENTS.	BOMBAY AGENTS.
Messrs. Bainbridge, Byard, Gair & Co.	Messrs. Forbes & Co.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
G TAYLOR, Esq.

H. Cleveland, Esq.	J. Bogie, Esq.
J. Macfarlane, Esq.	A. Hay, Esq.

Medical Referee—Dr. J. W. Reynalds.

The marked success which has for nearly thirty years attended the operations of this Society, justifies the Directors in calling the attention of the Public to the *following advantages* held out to all classes desirous of effecting Assurances on Lives.

1st. The Insured in the Society have a most satisfactory guarantee for the settlement of claims in the *large Capital of the Institution*, not merely subscribed, but actually invested, amounting to Rupees 8,180,000, of which more than one-half is held by the Indian Branch, and immediately available, being an amount greatly in excess of the Capital of any similar Society in India.

2nd. Avoiding hazardous competition, the Directors of the Universal have adopted Tables of Premium constructed with the utmost care. The rates for India were originally prepared from the most comprehensive data, exclusively obtained by this Society from the records of the India House, and these rates have recently been carefully investigated by two of the most eminent actuaries in London (viz., Messrs. Peter Hard and Charles Jellicoe), and the result, after a laborious enquiry, has established the fact, that the present Indian rates are as moderate, with reference to the risk incurred, as it is consistent with perfect security to the Assured, and to a Society which returns to them three-fourths of its profits.

3rd. Assurances may be effected for whole Life either on a scale entitling the Assured to participate in the profits of the Society, or at a lower rate of premium, without such participation. Also for short periods from one to seven years, on very moderate terms.

4th. The profits are ascertained *each year*, and declared on the second Wednesday in May, when all those insured on the profit scale, *who have paid six Annual Premiums on their Policies*, are entitled to participate therein.

5th. One-fifth of the ascertained profits of the five preceding years is divided between the policy-holders and Shareholders—three-fourths or *seventy-five* per cent. to the former, and one-fourth to the latter. The remaining four-fifths are set apart to enter into the average of the succeeding years, and thus to provide against unforeseen contingencies.

6th. The Assured have the option of appropriating their profits to the immediate reduction of their Premiums, or as a bonus to be added to the sum assured.

7th. The practice of an *annual* division of profits without partnership liability, "distributes the profits with more regularity and justice than any other." This beneficial system is in many respects preferable to triennial, or other modes of division, and the Directors feel satisfied that it only requires to be better known to secure a very large share of public patronage.

8th. The first division of profits took place in 1840 the annual reduction of premium has averaged 44 per cent; *a reduction of 47½ per cent.* was declared at the last Annual General Meeting on all Policies entitled to participate, dated prior to the 9th May 1856.

9th. It is most important that all intending Assurers should consider well not only the rate of Premium primarily charged, but also the percentage of profits actually granted (*annually* by this Office) in reduction of such Premium.

10th. On return of an Insurer to Europe, either *for a temporary or permanent residence* and *without reference to the state of health, subject, however, to written notice being given at the London Office, the Premium is reduced to the English rate, corresponding with the age when the Assurance was originally effected*, and in the case of participating Policies the profits are allowed on the *English rate of Premium*, whereby Indian Assurers can continue their Policies in England on *most favourable terms.* When parties assured at the Indian rates return to England, they are required to give notice in writing of their arrival, at the Office in London; and in no case will their Premiums be reduced to the English rates until they next fall due, after the receipt of such written notice.

11th. Military Officers holding Civil appointments are allowed to subscribe at the Civil rate of Premium, *on notice being given to the Agents of the Society.*

12th. Premiums are payable either annually, half-yearly or quarterly, and on certain conditions *monthly. A grace of 28 days is allowed for such payments, and claims are paid, should death occur during such days of grace.* Policies can be *revived* within three months after the Premium has become due on proof of health and payment of fine, and within six months at the discretion of the Board.

13th. Policies for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of five years, will be purchased by the Society, or loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

14th. Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a fee of *Sixteen Rupees* on proposal for Assurances *not under Co.'s Rs. 2,500*; but for any less sum the fee to be settled by the applicant.

15th. At the period of the last Annual Valuation, the Assets of the Society were ascertained to be upwards of Rs. 8,180,000. The amount of Policies in force is about £2,200,000, and the Annual Income upwards of £137,000.

Tables of Rates, Forms, and Instructions for effecting Assurances, can be obtained on application to the Agent and Secretaries in Calcutta, or to Mr. A. W. Spence, Allahabad; Messrs. J. Stowell and Co., Agra; Messrs. Peake, Allen & Co., Simla, Lahore, and Umballa; Mr. G. Ludlam, Meerut; Mr. W. H. Marshall, Delhi.

GORDON, STUART & Co., Agents and Secretaries.
FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.
Established in 1834.
INVESTED CAPITAL, £792,150,
Of which there is held by the Indian Branch £442,940.
DIRECTORS:
C. S. Hogg, Esq., Administrator Genl. of Bengal.
Hon'ble Claud H. Brown, Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co.
A. Walker, Esq., Messrs. Gisborne & Co.
Hon'ble J. N. Bullen, Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.
Cecil Stephenson, Esq., Deputy Agent East Indian Railway Company.
MEDICAL ADVISER.
J. P. Brougham, Esq., M. D.
SOLICITORS.
Messrs. Sandes, Stack & Co.
AGENTS AND SECRETARIES:
Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
6, Church Lane.

MADRAS AGENTS.	BOMBAY AGENTS.
Messrs. Bainbridge, Byard, Gair & Co.	Messrs. Forbes & Co.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
G. TAYLOR, Esq.

H. CLEVELAND, Esq.	J. BOGIE, Esq.
J. MACFARLANE, Esq.	A. HAY, Esq.

Medical Referee—Dr. J. W. REYNALDS.

After the operation of nearly 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other Offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as it is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1862 were 7,842 for	...£	6,848,181	5	0
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was	...£	1,250,834	7	0
The assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December, 1862, were	...£	792,153	8	11
Of which there was held by the Indian Branch	...£	442,940	5	10

At the declaration of profits on the 13th May, 1863, a reduction of 47½ per cent. on the Premiums entitled to participation was declared,—

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000, would be at the Civil rate, ...	Rs.	480	0	0
Deduct 47½ per Cent. for Profit ..	,,	228	0	0
	Rs.	252	0	0
At the reduced English rate ...	Rs.	246	0	8
Deduct 47½ per cent. for Profit ...	,,	116	13	11
	Rs.	129	2	9

The Rates for short Terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a Honorarium of Rs. 16 on proposals for Assurances above Rs. 2,500, whether accepted or not; but on all sums under that figure, the Applicant has to pay the Fee for the Medical Report.

Tables of Rates, Forms &c., may be had on application to the Local Director at Allahabad; Messrs. J. Stowell and Co., Agra; Messrs. Peake, Allen & Co., Simla, Lahore and Umballa; Mr. G. Ludlam, Meerut; Mr. W. H. Marshall, Delhi, or to

GORDON, STUART & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries.
FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

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24, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

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Bannatyne's Royal Warrants, Circulars, General Orders and Memoranda, by the War Office and Horse Guards, Aug. 1856 to July 1864 ...	12	0

PEN-MENDING MACHINES.

Mappin's very superior ...	10	0
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Silver Pencil Cases, with letter weighing machine...	12	8

NEW MUSIC.

A large collection of the most recently published Songs, Quadrilles, Waltzes, Polkas, and other Dances, has been received by this mail, which will be sold at net English cost for cash only.

SONGS.

Come Back to Erin. By V. Claribel ...	Rs. 2	0
The Lady of Kienast Tower. By ditto ...	2	0
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—— The Grenadiers'. By E. Sarkozy ...	1	8
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—— Merry Christmas. By Marriott ...	2	0
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☞ *None of the above will be sent out "on inspection.*
2nd April 1866. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Holloway's Pills—The Grand Secret.—With the variable temperature of this country ill-health will creep in unless the blood from time to time be purified and noxious matters be expelled from the body. In this the public may be its own physician. Holloway's Pills may be purchased at a trifling cost; instructions for taking them will be furnished with the Pills, and a little attention with few restrictions, will enable persons to keep themselves in health under very trying circumstances. These Pills act as alteratives, tonics, and aperients. Holloway's medicine should be ready for instant administration when the slightest symptom gives warning, of approaching indisposition.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms:—

15 Bales Grey Shirtings.
16 ,, ,, Madapollams.
20 ,, ,, Jacconets.
15 ,, ,, T. Cloth.
6 Bales Mule Twist.
7 Cases T. Red Scarfs.
2 Cases Leno Checks.
6 Cases of Grey and White Dhoties.
2 ,, of Albums of sorts and sizes.
2 ,, of Pictures in Gilt and Maple Frames.
1 Case Crying Faces.

A few very superior single and double Gun Stubtwist and Damascus barrels, barlocks in leather cases complete with apparatus.

A case of very superior Stationery, consisting of Chit, Note, and Letter Paper, and Envelopes of sizes.

5 Cases Chintz.
2 ,, Silk Handkerchieves.
10 ,, Dyed Magenta Cussooers.
1 ,, White Muslin Brocades.
4 ,, White Shirtings.
2 ,, Very superior Wall Paper.
12 ,, Kits Mackerel and 5 Boxes Cod Fish.
15 Cases Jams in Tin.
33 Leather Portmanteaus and Trunks.
12 Cases Fishes, and Ellis's Captain Biscuit.
15 ,, Ginger Wine.
15 ,, Claret.
50 Sets Plated and Brass Mounted Harness Furniture.
20 Cases Eau de Cologne.
On account of Hajee Sulleman Tyeb:—
100 Cwt. Iron Hammers.
On account and risk of first purchasers:—
5 Cases Turkey Honeycomb Sponge.
By order of Messrs. Cohen & Co., on account of the first purchaser Abdoolhusson Essoobhoy:
2 Cotterill's Patent Fireproof Treasure Chest, double doors, size 34 by 34 by 24.
5 Ditto ,, 24 by 18 by 17,
1 Ditto ,, 30 by 20 by 20.
AT 2 P. M.
A neat self-driving Park Phaeton.
A handsome set of double Harness.
4 powerful Male Buffaloes.
AT 3 P. M.
On the Wellington Pier:—
75,000 Bricks.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 23rd instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms.

10 Bales Grey Shirtings.
15 ,, ,, Madapollams.
15 ,, ,, Jacconets.
10 ,, ,, T. Cloth.
AT 2 P. M.

A first-rate English-built Sociable complete, with a first class Arab Horse and Harness.

A very light Phaeton with a pair of very Serviceable and handsome little Deccan Ponies, with Silver Mounted Harness.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

MOST VALUABLE STONE QUARRIES.—The undersigned are empowered to treat with applicants for the absolute sale to them of a very valuable Quarry situated at Andaree, upon the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway line, and within a short run from Bombay. In extent it is about 17 acres, one acre of which is yielding a monthly rental of Rs. 1,000.

Two beautiful Miniature Drawing-room Billiard Tables, with Cues, marking Board, &c., complete, from a first class maker.

Bombay, 16th April 1866. CRAWFORD & Co.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, No. 8, Meadow Street.

SALE OF BANK SHARES BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
By order of Pranlal Mathuradass, Agent,
Ahmedabad Banking and Insurance Company.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY next, the 18th instant, at the Share Bazaar near the Chartered Mercantile Bank, at 2 o'clock P. M., the undermentioned Shares, on account and at the risk of the undernamed parties, viz.:—

On account and risk of Cowasjee Sorabjee Patell:—
10 Shares of East India Bank, Nos. 8086 to 8090; 5626 to 5630.
15 Shares of Royal Bank, Nos. 22111 to 22120; 25751 to 21755.
10 New Issues of Royal Bank (receipt).
2 Shares of Indo-Egyptian and London Bank, No. 7075 to 7076.
On account and risk of Hurrikissondass Davidass:—
25 Shares of Commercial Bank of India, Nos. 486 to 490; 2416 to 2455; 10042 to 10051.
On account and risk of Dolutram Jewanram:—
1 Share of Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, Limited, No. 1209.
1 Do. of Frere Land and Reclamation Company, Limited, No. 1732.
On account and risk of Gungadass Toolseedass:—
16½ Second Issues of the Royal Bank (receipt).
TERMS—CASH.

BASS'S BEER FOR SALE.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE has just received for sale a fresh batch of Bass's Beer in Quarts and Pints, which he confidently recommends as being of first-rate quality.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer,
No, 8, Meadow Street.
Bombay, 16th April 1866.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale of Piece Goods, &c., when they will submit to public competition a large quantity of Grey Shirtings, Longcloths, &c., &c.

500 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
200 ,, ,, Domestics.
300 ,, ,, T. Cloths.
7 Cases T. R. Sarries.
9 Cases T. R. Scarfs.
1 Case Sarries.
2 Cases Jamdany.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATED AT MAHIM.

On THURSDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will submit to public competition at their premises, at 3 P. M., all that piece of Ground or Oart called Hydor Bhat or Mungul Wady, with a Bungalow, Cookroom, Stable, &c., situated at Mahim, opposite the Mahim Bazaar, in the Island of Bombay, the said Messuages, Tenements, Dwelling-houses and premises being assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 53 and 60, and the said piece or parcel of Land or Ground or Oart containing by admeasurement 21,957 square yards, or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Pension and Tax No. 166, and bounded on the East by the Public Road, on the West by the Sea-shore, on the North by a Passage and the Oart of Hurry Battia, and on the South by a Passage bordering on the Oart of Balgovindass Hurgovundass. The property is situate in a very airy and healthy locality, and many sick persons resort thereto for the recovery of their health. Full particulars and plan of the property can be seen at the office of the undersigned.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
Forbes Street, 16th April 1866.

BENNETT & Co.

SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS, AND PORCELAIN WARE, CARRIAGE HORSES, &c., AT COLABA, OPPOSITE THE GUN CARRIAGE.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, the elegant and modern Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Queen's Ware, Carriage Horses, &c., of Colonel HATCH, at his residence, at Colaba, opposite the Gun Carriage, the same comprising Rich Cut Glassware, Quart, Pint, and Claret Decanters, Water Goglets, Handsome Frosted Dessert Set, Ice Plates, a Blue and Gold Dinner Set, a White and Gold Breakfast do., a Buff Flowered and Gilt Dessert do., Game Pie Dish, Plated Hot Water and Vegetable Dishes, Sauce Tureen, Salver, Pickle and Egg Frames, Candlesticks, a set of Silver Spoons and Forks in Case, Silver Muffiniers, Table Cutlery, Blackwood Round Dining Table, Sideboard, Tea Poys, Dining room Chair and Tables, Folding Screens, Drawing Room Circular and Sofa Tables, Easy, Rocking and Drawing Room Chairs, Hat Stand, Camp and Children's Cots, and Cradles, Gown and Clothes Presses, Chest of Drawers, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet Glasses, double and single Hanging Lamps, Carpets, Pictures, Ornaments, Cooking Utensils, Dispense Articles, &c., &c.

AT 1 P. M.

An English-built Open Carriage with pole, lamps, &c., by Smith and Sons.
A pair of Chesnut Carriage Horses.
A set of plated double Harness.
A Child's Perambulator.
A Buffalo.

No catalogues, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the premises, by order of the Trustees of the Estate and Effects of JUMNADASS DOOLUBDASS and DAVIDASS LUCKMIDASS, and with the consent of the Morgagee,

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the newly erected building and appurtenances thereon standing, situate in Kalbadavee Road, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement six hundred and eighty-one square yards or thereabouts; and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the properties of Tarrachund Sittaram, on or towards the West by the Kalbadavee or Parell Road, on or towards the North by a Gully and the property of Moteeall Sewlall, and on or towards the South by the property of Moteechund Ragoonathdass; and which said piece of ground is registered in the books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under Nos. 80 and 273.

Further particulars of the property and conditions of sale may be learned on application to Messrs. BENNETT & Co., or to Messrs. MACFARLANE and GREEN, Solicitors for the Trustees, with whom also may be seen the title deeds of the property.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT MALABAR HILL.

On MONDAY next, the 23rd inst., and following day, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will submit to Public Auction, the valuable and elegant Household Furniture, Carriages, Horses, &c, of EDWIN HEYCOCK, Esq. (proceeding to Europe), at his residence, at Malabar Hill; the same consists of rich Cut Glassware, a handsome "Paris" Dinner Service for 26 persons, Dinner and Breakfast sets, very rich Claret and Gold Dessert Service, and a handsome Tea and Coffee Ditto, sets of best plated Dish Covers, containing 4 and 6 respectively, round Vegetable Dishes, Cruet, Pickle, and Liqueur Stands, Spoons and Forks, Fish Carvers, Dessert Knives and Forks, Ice Pitcher, a pair of best treble-branched Candlesticks, with frosted shades, Cutlery, &c., elegantly carved Blackwood Furniture, such as large Chiffoniers, Conversation and Sofa Couches, Easy, Drawingroom, Priedieu and other Chairs, Oval and Round Teapoys, Circular, Dining, Pier, Card, Camp, Writing and other Tables, Flower and Hat Stands, Whatnot, two richly carved Sideboards, a large Four-post Bedstead, Camp Cots on Almira with side wings, Wardrobes, Gown and Clothes Presses, Chest of Drawers, English Mahogany Cheval and Dressing Glasses, a Chubb's Treasure Chest, a very rich Drawing-room Carpet with border, Bronze single, double, and 3 light hanging Argand Lamps, rich Engravings in Frames, handsome Figures with Domes, an Eight-day Clock, Books, Tool-chest, Guns and Revolvers, Copper Cooking Utensils and Dispense Articles, Plants, &c., &c.

At 1 P. M. on the first day, an elegant English-built close Carriage, with a pair of handsome fast trotting large Horses, and Harness complete.

An English-built Brougham with a pair of Cape Horses and Harness complete.

Catalogues to be published, and the property will be on view from Thursday, the 19th instant.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT THE WESTFIELD, BREACH CANDY.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have been honoured with instructions to submit to Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY the 25th instant, and following day, the whole of the valuable Household Furniture, Plate, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, Carriages, Horses, &c., of the Hon'ble Sir MATTHEW RICHARD SAUSSE, Knight, Chief Justice (proceeding to Europe), at his residence, Westfield, Breach Candy, comprising rich Cut Glass Ware, Quart, Pint, and Claret Decanters, Water Goglets, handsome Frosted Dessert Jugs and Rummer Ice Plates, Dessert Sets, Preserve Pots, &c., a very handsome large White and Gold China Dinner Set from Copeland in London, arranged for Plated Covers and Dishes, Dinner, Breakfast, and Tea Sets, rich Dresden Dessert Services, a set of Elkington's best Plated Dish Covers, containing 4, another set of 4 ditto with large Plated Venson Dish, a set of Hotwater and two Vegetable Dishes of Elkington's best Plate, neat Dishes, Wine Coolers, Epergne, large Tea Trays, Cruet, Egg, and Pickle Frames, Salvers, an Elkington's Tea and Coffee Service, and Butter Pot, Sauce Tureens and Boats, treble-branched and single Candlesticks, a set of Elkington's Spoons and Forks for 30 persons, Dessert Knives and Forks, a small lot of Silver Ware, several dozens of Silver handled Cutlery, a most superb and elaborately Gilt Plateom for Dinner Table, with Plate Glass Centre in three pieces, with a Centre piece of Groups, and two side pieces with ditto, together with two elegant seven light richly gilt Candelabras to match, with cases complete, the whole from "Odiot" of Paris, a set of Blackwood Dining Table for thirty persons, round ditto for twelve persons, and Camp ditto, Sideboard, Dumb Waiters, handsome Platina and Gold Moderator Lamps, Egyptian Pattern, from Lemoniar of Paris, and also forming handsome Flower Vases, Dining-room Chairs, Screens, Bronze Hanging Argand Lamps, Circular Table with Marble Slab, Card, Oval, Round, Pier, Side and other Tables, Centre Ottoman, Conversation and half backed Couches, Easy, Rocking, and other Chairs, China Japanned Easy and Drawing-room Chairs, a Ladies' China Work Table, a rich Velvet Axminster Carpet with border and Figured Cotton Sewing Cover, a large Musical Box, playing twelve Tunes, handsome Parian Marble Flower Vases on Groups; Subjects:—Three Graces, Struggling Cupid, and Paul and Virgina—Plated four light and single Lamps, two handsome French gilt Clocks, a splendid Semigrand Pianoforte by Broadwood and Sons, several Engravings and Prize Chromo-Lithographs in frames, a Portable Gymnasium from Hugueum, English Brass, Blackwood four-post, and Camp Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Gown and Clothes Presses, Reclining Couches, English Mahogany Cheval and Dressing Glasses, Book Shelves, a small collection of choice Wines and Oilman Stores, a few Books, a first-rate double barrelled (Damascus Twists,) Safety Trigger and Gun by Rigby of Dublin, a Revolver in case, Copper Cooking Utensils, and Dispense Articles, &c., &c.

At 1 P. M., on the first day of the sale, a four-seated Open Carriage, by "Laurie and Marner," with cover, glass doors, and venetians for Monsoon, sets of Harness, Saddles, Bridles, a Bullock with Puckall, &c.

Also, by permission, the property of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RICHARD COUCH:—

An excellent Shigram and a pair of handsome high caste Bay Arab Horses.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

ALSO,

By permission, at the same place, and on Thursday the 26th instant,

A Library of very valuable Law Books belonging to a gentleman leaving Bombay, catalogues of which will be published separately.

SALE OF MODERN HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED GLASS AND QUEEN'S WARE, CARRIAGE, HORSES, &c., AT No. 47, BEACH ROAD, UPPER COLABA.

On FRIDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above place, the neat and modern Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Queen's Ware, a square Piano, a park Phaeton, a pair of Bay Galloways, &c., the property of a Gentleman, changing his residence.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

No catalogues, and the property will be on view three days previously.

AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PHEATON, HORSE, &c., AT No. 30, MIDDLE COLABA, OPPOSITE TO THE SANITARIUM.

On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 12 noon, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, Phaeton Horse, &c., of EDWARD PARKER, Esq.

No catalogues, and the property will be on view three days previously.

Full particulars will appear in future advertisements.

FOR SALE.

A pair of fast trotting Arab Horses, beautifully matched, with plated double harness complete. Can be used singly and also in saddle. Price Rs. 1,100.

A Sociable by Silk and Son, with a pair of Bay Mares, 6 and 8 years old, and a set of double Harness complete. Rs. 2,500.

FOR SALE AT MATHERAN.—A first-rate Bungalow, just completed at a great expense, with furniture. For particulars apply to

BENNETT & Co.
No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 16th April 1866.

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